TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES
OF
TINTED STATUETTES
FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of classic statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,373—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
1	7 0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	1	4 0
2	12 0		2	8 0
2	12 0	Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer	2	12 0
2	15 0		2	12 6
3	0		2	15 0
3	18 0	After Dinner—Chateau Ranzan, Lafitte	3	1 0
3	90 0		3	20 0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st July.
‡ L. SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	28th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th ,,
				Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
P.L. SUTLEJ	4305	600	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

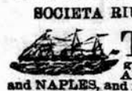
Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
1st, 15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	7th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	11th August.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ARMENIA	G. Read	3095	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. about
S.S. WERNETH HALL.	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commander	Sailing date
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	J. Alexanderson	on or about 7th August.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers, and passengers can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles.

The Saloon and cabins are all on the upper deck.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th July, 1888.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

THE "APOLLO" Steamer, 2,209 Tons, of the WILSON LINE, will leave Bombay for Hull direct, on or about 1st August, and has accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

The Saloon and Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric-light.

For particulars as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, July 17, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 5th August, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 31st July, at noon.

FOR MARMAGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

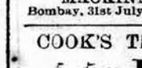
THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmagao every WEDNESDAY, at noon and Marmagao every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

Bombay to Marmagao ..1st class	Rs. 20
Do. ..2nd class	,, 10
Do. ..Deck, without diet	,, 5

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st July, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY of "DUBLIN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

CAPTAIN K. MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th July, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY! NEW EDITION!

In accordance with Army Orders, April, 1888,

A SUMMARY

OF

DRILL AND WORKING

OF

THE THREE ARMS

BY

COL. H. J. HALLOWES,
Assist. Adjutant-General, Mhow District.

Price, Re. 1; post free, Rs. 1-1-0

THACKER AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen Quarts.	Pints.			CASH. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.	
Rs. as.	Rs. as.			Rs. as.	Rs. as.	
1 4	6 4	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Light with good flavour	1 4	6 4	
1 4	6 4	BORDEAUX	A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux.	1 4	6 4	
1 1 0	7 0	PETIT MEDOC	Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	1 4	7 0	1
1 7 8	10 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC	Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	1 7 8	10 8	
2 3 0	12 8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour.	2 3 0	12 8	
2 8 0	15 8	CHATEAU LAROSE	Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	2 8 0	15 8	
3 5 0	18 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX	Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	3 5 0	18 8	

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE

SPECTACLES

AND

EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a

HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

(This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY;

OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

NOTES

ON

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. . Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,

PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that t has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET." WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS.

FINISHED in the best style and made up as light as compatible with good wear and appearance.

		Rs.	a.
	SUPERFINE WEST of ENGLAND VENETIAN. Yarn-Dyed and Lined best Silk throughout. Complete Suit...	95	0
A, L & W^{s}	With Rich-Corded Silk Facings, extra.....	5	0
	SUPERFINE LADIES' CLOTH, very light and specially manufactured for wear in India, Lined best Silk throughout. The Suit.....	105	0
A, L & W^{s}	With Rich-Corded Silk Facings, extra.....	5	0
	OUR NEW CASHMERE and BARATHEA CLOTH, is very light and thoroughly adapted to the Climate; makes up well and will give good and agreeable wear. Lined Best Silk throughout. Complete Suit.....	105	0
A, L & W^{s}	With Rich-Corded Silk Facings, extra.....	5	0
	DRESS SUITS, made from the same Cloths as above, but lined with Rich Italian Cloth instead of Silk. Complete Suit	Rs. 85	0 & 95 0

Patterns, Catalogue, and Simple Self-measurement Forms will be sent on application to

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K T E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe.....	Re. 1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,, 1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong...	,, 1	0	0	,,
Souchong.....	,, 0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,, 0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

MONSOON

CLEARANCE

SALE,

NOW ON.

FOR

FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

WATSON & Co.,

1, CHURCH GATE SREET,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving lantern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

F. ROWLAND & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,
LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (or pit-tanned only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Lacces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof...from Rs.	48	0	
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated	,,	24	0
White Vulcanised Reversible Coats	,,	10	0
Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light.			
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring	,,	10	8
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons	,,	12	0
Tan Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, flaps and pockets English Leather Straps ...	,,	20	8
The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings.....	,,	22	0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, [illegible] AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT RYRIE has RETIRED from our firms of ARBUTHNOT, EWART & Co., London, and EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, on the 30th June last, and from and after the 1st July, the business at London and Bombay will be carried on in all respect as heretofore by Messrs. WILLIAM DONALD RYRIE, WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY, WILLIAM GREAVES, and JOHN MACKENZIE RYRIE, the present partners.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 30th July, 1888.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the provisions of Chapter V. of Act VII. of 1880, NOTICE is hereby given that the following articles have been salved in the Harbour at the East End of the Prince's Dock Channel, viz., TWO SLABS OF COPPER, weighing about 80 lbs. each. If the same be not claimed and the claim proved, and the amount due thereon not paid within SIX MONTHS from THIS DATE, the copper will be sold by Public Auction in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Also that within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE there will be sold at the Bankshall the following articles, which have been found floating in the Harbour, viz :—

17 LOGS JUNGLE WOOD.
1 WHITE PINE SPAR.
3 TEAK LOGS.
A QUANTITY OF SPLIT BAMBOOS.
4 CASES KEROSINE OIL.
1 WOODEN PONTOON.
2 JUNGLE WOOD PLANKS.
2 WOODEN WATER TANKS.
1 SMALL BOAT.
3 TONIES.

HENRY MORLAND, Kt., Captain I. M.,
Port Officer and Receiver of Wrecks, Bombay.

Port Office, Bombay, 27th July, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, at the S. M. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES, at HUBLI—

10 Portable Engines, 10 H.-P.
2 Do. 12 H.-P.

Also the following Centrifugal and Contractors' Pumps:—

5 Eight inch Centrifugal Pumps "Invincible."
4 Seven inch do. do.
16 Six inch do. do.
4 Four inch Contractors' Pumps.
7 Six inch do.
1 Six-and-a-half inch do.
1 Eight-and-a-quarter inch do.
1 Two-and-a-half inch do.

The Portable Engines and Pumps have all been in use, but they will be put into working order before being sent away.

The Agent and Chief Engineer, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, is prepared to receive offers for any of the above.

They are open to inspection to any one wanting them. Apply to

AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
S. M. Railway,
Dharwar.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

HARLEY'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES

for the cure of disease and the alleviation of suffering.

HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS.

Price, 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 in India.

FOR BRAIN AND GENERAL DEBILITY.—A most important preparation, that permanently restores those weakened by excesses, imparts youthful vigour, restores vital ity, strengthens and invigorates the BRAIN and NERVES. A positive cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY; prompt, safe, and sure.

HARLEY'S DAMIANA ELIXIR.

Price, 12s 6d., or Rs. 7-8 in India.

A more powerful preparation than the Peerless Pearls. DAMIANA has been used by the MEXICANS for a long time. The compound is not only a powerful, non-irritating excitant TONIC, but is also a powerful muscular and nerve tonic, giving unusual POWER of ENDURANCE in both MENTAL and PHYSICAL LABOUR, and is remarkable in its sustaining powers.

HARLEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

Price, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d., or As. 12 and Re.1-8 in India.

These Pills are composed of medicines which are useful in all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, and BOWELS. In DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, DEPRESSION of SPIRITS, LOSS of APPETITE, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, inactive tendency of the BOWELS, &c., they are invaluable.

HARLEY'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

Price, 4s. 6d., or Rs. 3 in India.

For disease of the BLOOD, SKIN, and SCALP with LOSS of HAIR from infancy to old age, affections of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, ABSCESSES, BOILS, BLOTCHES, DISFIGURING HUMOURS, DISCHARGING WOUNDS, DYSPEPSIA, ECZEMA, ERYSIPELAS, EMACIATION, FACE GRUBS, FLESH WORMS, GENERAL DEBILITY, HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS, ITCHING, SCALY PIMPLY INHERITED SCROFULOUS and OTHER SORES, JAUNDICE, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SLOUGHING TETTERS, ULCERS.

HARLEY'S FEVER AND AGUE DROPS.

Price, 4s. 6d., or Rs. 3 in India.

A Medicine prescribed with great success by HARLEY, and one of the most powerful remedies ever produced for FEVER and AGUE and disease arising from BILIARY DERANGEMENT caused by MALARIA, such as CHILL FEVER, DUMBAGUE, BILIOUS FEVER, INTERMITTENT and REMITTENT FEVER, &c. Subjects liable to frequent sickness can prevent the recurrence of an attack by taking an occasional dose.

HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY.

Including bandage, Price, 4s. 6d. or Rs. 3 in India.

A certain and sure cure for Piles in their worst form, and an invaluable preparation for Scalds, Burns, and Cutaneous Diseases.

Sole and exclusive Agents for the Harley Cures,

COOPER, MADON & Co, Limited,
OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d, each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PHIPSON AND Co. have now received a Supply of the 1884 VINTAGE of POMMERY and GRENO'S CHAMPAGNE, which has proved to be equal to that of 1874.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A DRAUGHTSMAN competent to make, under direction, the working drawings for the construction of a Godown.—Apply, stating experience, &c., to "R. B.," care of this paper.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, opposite the Victoria Terminus and five minutes' walk to the Apollo Bunder and the chief places of business. Terms moderate.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

JUST RECEIVED, a nice assortment of cut glass Inkstands, Paperweights, &c., &c., also Pickle Bottles, Pepper, Mustard, and Sauce Bottles. Prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ENGLISH HOME in a private gentleman's family for 2 or 3 children. Healthily situated in Kent, near London. Good educational advantages. Highest references. Terms £60 per annum for one. £100 for two.—Address C., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

TO LET.—An Upper-storeyed House, near the Byculla Club. Rent Rs. 100, Apply to Mrs. ROWLAND, Fir Tree Lodge, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

CHESTNUT ARAB CHARGER, quiet in harness, Rs. 400. English DOG-CART, Rs. 200.—"H," care of Volkarts.

DEPOT of GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Fine Art Works, 13, Meadow Street.—D. B. DINSHAW.

PHOTOS ENLARGED from Cart-de-visit to Life Size on canvas in oil paint, at moderate charges.—D. B. DINSHAW, 13, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5; postage 4 annas.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of NICKELSILVER WATCHES, at Rs. 7, 10 and 12, with case, glass, spring, and with guarantee—L. STEFENAUER, Fort, Bombay.

CARTER'S SEEDS in hermetic ly closed boxes, just received, Vegetable—each 8 and 2-8. Flower—each Rs. 5,7-8 and 10.—PALEKA & Co, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper, Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 59, Meadows Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS by Meagher, Marion, &c., all sizes, ¼ pl. to 15" by 12." Latest complete catalogue forwarded on application to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

FOR BONAFIDE SALE—Several very valuable Australian Horses, Charxers, Trappers, handsome, sound, young, and good movers.—Apply to JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured, "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.—MOST delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay and overlooking the sea. Patronised by the *elite* of Bombay and the other Presidencies, the Aristocracy of England, and the Crown Heads of Europe. Unequalled in comfort, cleanliness, accommodation. Officers of the United Services, studying languages, will find this establishment suitable to their purpose. It is pronounced by the highest Medical Authorities in the land to be a perfect sanitarium for invalids. Unsolicited and unsurpassed testimonials.

The Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate vicinity.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 240½, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
PAID UP AND RESERVES—£220,099, Sterling.
Local Directors: GEO. COTTON, Esq., and A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq.

MR. VICTOR MURRAY has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Company's BOMBAY BRANCH, as from the 1st instant, in place of Mr. H. F. WAGSTAFF, transferred to China.

GEORGE JOHNSTON,
General Manager.

Bombay, 19th July, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the following Work, viz :—
"ADDITION AND ALTERATION TO THE NORTH COLABA BATTERY."
2. Full particulars with Schedule of quantities, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.
3. Tenders which must be on the proper form and Sealed and accompanied by Rs. 1,500 as earnest money will be received at 12 noon on 2nd August by the Undersigned.
4. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. G. SPILSBURY, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Colaba, July 1888.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY 31st inst., at 4-30 p.m., to consider certain suggestions of the Committee for alterations in and additions to the existing rules of the Association as to disputes; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1888.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Court of Secunderabad to Mrs. LOUISA TATE, Widow of the late WILLIAM TATE, of Secunderabad, who died intestate, on the 23rd of May, 1888, and whereas the said Louisa Tate has constituted and appointed EDWIN RICHARD FREEBORN, Esquire, of Bombay, to be her true and lawful attorney for the purpose of administering the said Estate of the deceased, William Tate, it is hereby notified that all persons having Claims against the said Estate are required within One Month from the date hereof, to submit their claims to the undersigned, after which date no one will be recognised. All persons who are indebted to, or who hold any property of, the said estate, are also required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts, or deliver up such property, to the said E. R. Freeborn, Esq., either at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, or at No. 79, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

G. W. LEACH, Pleader,
Attorney for E. R. Freeborn, Esq.

Secunderabad, 9th July, 1888.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Broach, on TUESDAY, 31st July, 1888, at 5 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1888.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in the place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is also hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th to 31st July, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 15th July, 1888.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Broach, on TUESDAY, 31st July, 1888, at 5-30 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1888.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in the place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th to 31st July, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 15th July, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (sunrise), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of August, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 500 tons of old Iron Rails, double headed, section of various lengths, from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers (which must be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the Company into barges, to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, also that the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for, and removed from the Company's premises, by the 30th September next.

Payment must be made before delivery.

On notification of acceptance of Tender, the Purchaser will be required to make at once an advance payment of Rs. 5, per ton, up to a maximum of Rs. 2,500, as security for due fulfilment of the engagement, failing which this sum will be forfeited to the Company without the necessity of their having to prove any actual loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th July, 1888.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

pecial arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if taen desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

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Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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„ 1885	£988,156
„ 1886	£955,039

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ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,957,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronch

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Drumberlie (s), arrived yesterday from Newport.

NOTICE.—The mails for the Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat), close at Kurrachi, at 2-30 p. m., on Thursday, 2nd proximo.

POLO.—The game to-day will be.—Stripes.—Messrs. Barton (Capt.), Lovett, Nathan, and Lawrence *vs.* White.—Messrs. Graham (Capt.), Prevost, Cobbold, and Capt. Hodgkinson.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachi, per extra s.s. Husara, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 10 a.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Shree Gumeersing, the Rajah of Rajpipla, accompanied by seventy-five followers, arrived here on Saturday evening last, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow in Girgaum Back Road.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL SECOND ELEVEN *vs.* CATHEDRAL SCHOOL SECOND ELEVEN.—These teams met on Saturday, when St. Peter's won by 49 runs. The fielding of both elevens was excellent. For the victors, Joseph Ali made 29, Gilder 13, Higgs 8, Murray 8, Kelly 8, Gleskin 7, and Roussac 6.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Sewree, touching the death of a Hindoo man. The body of the deceased was found lying below high water mark on the beach at Sewree Bunder in an advanced state of decomposition. An open verdict was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	Manipuri	Ackermann.
Operatic Selection	Princess Ida	A. Sullivan
Entr'Acte	From Rosamunde	Schuber.
Valse	La Berceuse	Waldteufel.
Mazurka	Im Maiengraun	Fahrbach.
Polka	La Tour Merveille use	Do.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Agiary Street, Cavel, touching the death of Ladoo, woman, aged 45 years. Deceased was addicted to drink. For the past four days she was suffering from a severe attack of dysentery. At about 11 o'clock on Sunday night she was missing from her house in that locality. A search was instituted, and yesterday morning, at about 6 o'clock, her body was found floating in a well at Cavel. There were no external marks on it. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.—The feast of St. Anne, the patron Saint of this Church at Byculla, was solemnized on Sunday last. There was high Mass at 8 o'clock in the morning, and in the evening sermon and solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at half-past six. The Rev. Father Jurgeus, S.J., preached a very impressive sermon in the evening. Not a little praise is due to the new ladies' choir of St. Anne's Church, and considering that they have only had a short time for practice, they conducted their part in an excellent manner. Great praise is also due to Mrs. Munro, the directress of the choir, and to Miss Munro, the organist.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Jumnadass Wandrawundass, a merchant, reported to the police, on Sunday, the theft of two bales of piece-goods, valued at Rs. 500, from the verandah of his godown at Kalbadevie Road.—Mahomed Gool Fazalkadur, living on the first floor of a house in Bappoo Hajam Street, reported to the police the theft of a quantity of muslins, velvet, and gold lace, valued at Rs. 162, on the night of the 28th instant.—Astafar, a Mahomedan woman, living in Hoozria Street, reported to the police the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, and cash amounting to Rs. 237, during her absence from home, on Saturday last.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—Abdool Gaffoor Agini, living in Bhendy Bazaar Road, reported to the police, on Sunday, that his servant, named Noorally, had absconded on Saturday night with gold ornaments and silk wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 974. A telegram was sent to Nassick and Surat, and he was arrested at the former place with the property, and will be sent on to Bombay.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Crummy charged Mirza Ally Syed Kassim, a servant, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 1,035. The accused had been employed by a native, in Bhendy Bazaar Road, and had been in service only a few days, when he absconded. On Sunday morning it was found that he had taken a box and a bundle belonging to his master, the former containing valuable ornaments. A report was made to the police, and as it was known the accused was likely to go to Allahabad, he being a native of that place, a telegram was sent to Nassick, where it arrived a few minutes before the Nagpore train. A search was made among the carriages, and the accused was found in a third-class compartment with the things. He was sent back to Bombay, and it was ascertained that he had left on Sunday morning by a local train. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour.

A DARING BURGLARY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Crummy charged Veera Dadhum, a native of Bhownuggur, and Kala Giega, a native of Jamnuggur, before Mr. Hamilton, with housebreaking and stealing Rs. 911 in notes and cash, and a watch, the property of Succaram Mahadeo, a watch-maker, who kept a shop in Kalbadavie Road. There was a compound at the back of the shop through which an entrance was effected. On the 13th instant the complainant's nephew, who generally opened the shop in the morning, found that it had been broken into, a large cash-box rifled and the said articles stolen. Information was given to the police, but no trace of the burglars was found for several days. From the fact that four padlocks had been broken open it showed that the burglary had been the work of old hands. Inspector Chislett received certain information as to the extravagant living of the first accused, and feeling suspicious, arrested him in a brothel, and found Rs. 200 and the silver watch with him. From statements made by the prisoner the other accused was arrested, who had lately been released from jail, where he served a year, and over Rs. 50 was found in his room. Neither of the men were able to satisfactorily account for their actions on the night of the 13th, and the second accused had been recognised as having been in the shop before, pretending to buy a watch. The watch was recognised by the shopkeeper as one which had been given him for repairs. In defence the men denied that any money was found with them, and averred that the charge was a false one. His Worship sentenced the first prisoner to six months' hard labour, and discharged the other, as the evidence had not shown he was connected with the theft.

PASSENGERS BY TH HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 31st July, 1888, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr C G Dodgson	Mr G O Harriott
Mr W A Wigram	Mr F Field
Mr W Gilchrist	Capt Gott
Dr Arnott	Mr Lullman Johnson
Mr E L McElister	Mr R W Low.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surgn-Major W P Bridges	Dr Elizabeth Brilby
Mr H G Wesh	Major S W Chalmers
Mr J L Kissling, C I E	Capt Radcliffe
Dr W W Findon	

FOR ADEN.
Mr E J Young.

FOR LONDON.

Mr Hamilton.	Mr Andrew Gentles
Mr G A Lye	Capt G D Barry

The following passages have been engaged :—
The s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, 7th August, 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Mr A H Morris	Mr Waller
Mr M Moses	Mrs W R William, and two children
Mr H L Holland	Mrs White and infant
Mr C H Mackie	Mrs Holmes
Mrs Holmes	Mr Lebrozen
Col and Mrs Clerk and two children	Mr R Bradley

FOR BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs N M T Horsford	Capt H M Jackson
Col Hay	Mr V C Fisher
Major Churchill	Mrs Palle
Mr and Mrs. Greenfield	Mr G P Sanderson
Mr F N Thorowgood	Mr G Cotton
Col H M Stanly Clarke	Mr T M Kirkwood
Mr G D Clarke	Mr W Allen
Mr J Hooper	Mr W A Thompson
Mr Williams	Sir R Low
Col D G Pilcher	

FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr A J Bant.
The s. s. Assam Capt. G. W. Browne, 14th August, 1888.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr T Le Mesurier	Mr H C Sanders
Maj-Genl Sir C Gough	Mr W H Harrison Borwell
Lieut-Col G Hogg	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Miss A M Hume	Mr J Tweedie
Capt Griffiths	Rev W M Ellison

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation, which was adjourned from Thursday last for want of a quorum, was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present :—Captain Sir Henry Morland, Captain H. O. Selby, Major G. W. Martin, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Portman, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, Grattan Geary, R. Gilbert, A. M. Gubbay, Harold King, H. Wilmot Uloth, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fasulbhoy Visram, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Seth, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeeboy, Naorojee Byramjee Suntook, Narayen Gunesh Chandaverkar, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee.

A PETITION FROM BUTCHERS.

The Corporation considered a petition from butchers and dealers, carrying on business at Bandora, praying that a shed or shelter may be provided for sheep and goats at the slaughter-houses there, and that the present system of the carriage of meat by bullock vans may be abandoned ; and the former coveyance by railway be returned to. When the matter came before the Town Council, they passed a resolution that nothing could be done for sometime to come, and this resolution was concurred in by the Corporation at their meeting yesterday.

A COMPLAINT.

A petition was submitted from certain residents of De Lisle Road, complaining of the state of a piece of vacant land in charge of the Collector of Bombay thereat, and praying that that officer might be requested to fill in and fence the land in question. The ground is situated at the junction of DeLisle and Clerk Roads, to the west of the Elphinstone College. It is lowlying land, and the Acting Commissioner, in a memorandum, dated 16th May, 1888, stated that it belonged to Government, and was required by the Municipality for the extension of water works stores. Government have been asked to sell on lease the plot to the Municipality.

The Corporation resolved to send a reply to the petitioners in the terms of the Acting Commissioner's memorandum.

PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN IN BOMBAY.

This subject came on yesterday for further consideration by the Corporation. There was a proposition before the meeting, submitted by Sir Henry Morland, affirming the resolution of the Town Council to give no more than Rs. 8,000 to the Bombay Natural History Society as the Municipal contribution to the funds of the proposed Zoological Garden in Bombay, in addition to a present of the collection of animals in the Victoria Gardens. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Kapadia, referring the matter back to the Town Council to consider the advisability of paying a much larger sum than Rs. 8,000, besides the present collection of animals.

Major Martin said that he did not himself approve of the site proposed for the garden in Chowpatty, and that the garden should not be necessarily very near the city. He gave the instance of the Zoo, in Calcutta, which was a considerable distance off from the city. He did not, however, think the question of site need be considered just then. The question to be considered was whether the Corporation could at all give over the animals, which were Municipal property. They might, however, sell off the collection for a nominal sum—say Rs. 5, which would be quite legal. (Laughter). The next point was whether they could give any sum of public money to a society consisting of private gentlemen, such as the Bombay Natural History Society. The wording of the present Act, as well as the new Municipal Bill, stated very plainly that it was only to public gardens that any portion of the public money could be given ; and he very much doubted whether the Corporation could make any contribution to the funds of a garden in which it was proposed to admit the public on native holidays only. Supposing they were able to give the money, it was a question whether they could allow any entrance fee to be charged for admission into the garden, if it was a public garden. He was informed that there had already been rulings to the effect that they could not charge any fee for admission. This might be perfectly in accordance with the law on the question, though he could not understand why they should not be able to charge for admission to public gardens or museums. If there was any difficulty, under the Act, to charge a fee, that difficulty ought to be removed. With reference to the suggestion of Mr. Geary, that a *plebiscite* of the ratepayers might be taken on the question whether they would like to have a zoo in Bombay or not. Major Martin said he did not see any necessity for going to the ratepayers. If there was any particular point in which the ratepayers were themselves vitally interested, it was their duty to hold a meeting and to instruct their representatives as to what their views were. Again, he did not think a *plebiscite* would be desirable where the generality of ratepayers were persons who had not attained a high standard of education. If the Corporation could contribute to the funds of the Society, Rs. 8,000 was an absurdly inadequate sum to be paid for establishing a zoological collection at all fit for the city. But he was not going to vote one single penny of the public money for any garden, public or otherwise, until he had some definite information about the scheme. The speaker concluded by moving an amendment that the papers relating to the subject be referred back to the Town Council for the favour of reconsideration ; that the Town Council be requested to consider whether, under the present Act, or the new Bill, the Corporation could make over the animals at the Victoria Gardens or give a sum of money from the public funds to a committee of private gentlemen representing a Society, such as the Bombay Natural History Society ; and should it be within the power of the Corporation to give such money, whether the public could then legally be charged any fee for entrance to the proposed garden. That the Town Council be asked, in case it should be legally possible for the Corporation to aid the Society, to obtain more definite information as to the size and scope of the proposed scheme, its estimated cost, the data on which the estimate of its probable revenue and expenditure were based, and the arrangement for its management, &c., as the Corporation were of opinion that if the garden were to prove a success, it must be supposed on a sound basis ; and it would then be desirable to give a much larger sum than that now proposed by the Town Council. That if a larger sum were given from the public funds, the Corporation were of opinion that on certain days in the week, besides some of the most important native holidays, the gardens should be open to the public, and that if it be legal to charge gate money on such days, the Town Council be requested to consider the desirability of having the rates considerably lower than those proposed in the honorary secretary's letter.

Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy briefly spoke in support of the amendment.

Mr. K. M. Shroff also supported it. He said that if it were found that the Corporation could contribute to the funds of the Natural History Society, they might very well make an annual grant to the zoological garden on certain conditions, such as that one or two representatives of the Corporation should always have a seat on the executive committee of the Society.

Mr. Harold R. King said it was rather surprising that Major Martin's amendment should be at all necessary, for one might fairly expect that the Town Council had informed themselves on the legal aspect of the matter, before they came to the Corporation with their proposal. If there were any doubts as he believed, there were, as to the power of the Corporation to carry out the proposal, the question ought, no doubt, to be considered ; and then if it were quite legal to make a contribution, he should go in for a much larger sum than was recommended by the Town Council.

Mr. Geary said that if they were to bind the Society hand and foot, prescribing the number of days that should be free and halving the proposed fees on the other days, they would simply render the whole scheme impracticable. Had that been the object of the amendment, it could not have been better provided for. But he did not think that such was the object of Major Martin's proposition, for he no doubt desired, as they all did, to see the zoological gardens established. The question was whether the Corporation were prepared to give the very moderate amount which was asked for by the Natural History Society, in order to disembarrass themselves of a zoological collection which was not a credit to the city and was a permanent burden on its finances. If they were to attach to a vote of some Rs. 20,000 more or less impossible conditions, it would render it quite out of the question that a garden, such as was now contemplated, could be made and maintained. Either the Society would have to give up the project altogether, or would proceed along their own path and see whether out of their own resources they could have a garden which they could make attractive to the people of this city. In that case, the Corporation would have still to go on paying them money for the zoological collection, such as they now possessed in the Victoria Gardens. They would have done nothing to get rid of an outlay which yielded an inadequate return. He thought that it would be to the interest of the Municipality to assist the Society in carrying out their object. There was now an opportunity of getting rid of a very disagreeable burden at a very trifling outlay, and it was as well not to let it pass away from them. In that sense, and that sense alone, he disapproved of the amendment of Major Martin. With regard to legal difficulty, if indeed there were any, they would of course find it out before they handed over any money. He understood that it was within their competence to pay for a garden which was left open to the public for a certain number of days.

Major Selby thought there was no doubt whatever that the majority of the members of the Corporation, and especially the majority who represented the ratepayers of this city, desired to help the Bombay Natural History Society in establishing a zoological garden. While he strongly approved of the project started by the Society, he said that he would vote in favour of Major Martin's amendment, in order that the Corporation make their minds clear on the legal aspects of the question.

Dr. Blaney observed that no one was satisfied with the condition of the animals in the Victoria Gardens ; but he agreed with Major Martin that definite information should be obtained on certain points before the Corporation thought of voting any sum of money.

Mr. Kabrajee said that he would cordially support the amendment, as it accepted the principle of having a well organized zoological garden in this city.

Mr. Kapadia here withdrew his own amendment in favour of Major Martin's.

Sir Henry Morland said that he had on the last occasion placed before them the resolution of the Town Council recommending the grant of Rs. 8,000, simply as a member of that body, though it was not in accord with his own views (Hear, hear.) His own proposal made at the Town Council was that a grant of Rs. 15 000 should be made to the Society. Sir Henry reminded the Corporation that in the time of Sir James Fergusson, a sort of understanding had been arrived at with the management of the Zoological Garden of South Australia, that if they sent to the Municipality of Bombay certain animals from their country, they would send in return some animals from here. In accordance with that understanding they had received a very considerable shipment of animals from South Australia, and a letter had since been received from that place asking them when they were going to send from here animals in exchange for those they had received. (A laugh.) This fact, to which he drew the attention of the Corporation, added to the necessity of referring the matter back to the Town Council. He, however, heartily approved of the proposal to establish a zoological garden in Bombay, and he fully recognized its claims to assistance by the Corporation.

The chairman, before reading out the propositions to the meeting, explained that Sir Henry Morland would have willingly withdrawn the proposition he had placed before the Corporation. But he could not do so without the consent of all the members of the Town Council, and also because that proposition had formed the basis of the discussion.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously, and the Corporation then adjourned.

CRICKET.

COLABA GARRISON *VS.* MARINE LINES CLUB.

THIS match was played on Thursday last on the ground of the 61st Regiment at Colaba. The Marine Lines Club won the toss, but with questionable judgment put their opponents in. The first five wickets fell in a very short time for a small score ; but on the appearance of Lieut Stacpole matters improved, and both he and Private Weymouth fairly collared the bowling, and by excellent cricket and good all round hitting quite changed the aspect of the game. The former was the first to go, and on his departure the remaining wickets fell fast, and the venture closed for 75. Of the play of the Marine Lines little need be said, as only Lieut. Sangster seemed able to cope with the excellent bowling of Hollester, who in the course of the match took 11 wickets in 22 overs at a cost of 34 runs only. On going in again the Garrison Club did much better, running up a score of 111, towards which Bombardier Seely contributed a hard hit 40, including one 6, and Lieut. Bailey a capital 29, not out. We understand that the Garrison challenged the Gymkhana, but the latter refused on the ground of the Garrison being too weak, an opinion which, we think, will be altered after this match.

COLABA GARRISON.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt Gordon, R A, c James, b Holland	5	run out	3
Capt Moberly, R A, b Holland	0	b Sangster	0
Lieut Vandersee, R A, b Holland	2	b Holland	1
Lieut Bailey, 61st Regt, c Holland, b Anderson	8	not out	29
Pte Weymouth, 61st Regt, not out	22	c Keown, b Holland.	2
Sergt Bridgland, R A, c Monks, b Anderson	4	b Anderson	1
Lieut Stacpole, E York, run out	22	c Monks, b Sangster	1
Rev E S Hall, c Hodgkinson.	4	b Sangster	0
Pte Berry, 61st Regt, c and b Wilkins	0	b Sangster	5
Pte Hollester, 61st Regt, c Merriman, b Holland	0	c Anderson, b Holland.	10
Br Seely, R A, l-b-w, b Holland	0	c Monks, b Holland.	40
Extras	8	Extras	19
Total	75	Total	111

MARINE LINES CLUB.

First Innings		Second Innings.	
Capt. Hodgkinson, b Hollester	9	b Hollester	1
Dr Wilkins, c Gordon, b Vandersee	1	not out	1
Mr W Holland, c Weymouth, b Hollester	2	c Bailey, b Hollester.	12
Lieut Sangster, c Berry, b Hollester	19	c Hall, b Weymouth.	0
Lieut Keown, b Hollester	5		
Lieut Merriman, c Vandersee, b Hollester	0		
Lieut James, c and b Hollester	0		
Lieut Anderson, b Hollester	11		
Surgeon Monks, b Berry	5	b Hollester	5
Lieut Marewether, not out	0		
Lieut Fry, b Hollester	2		
Extras	4	Extras	3
Total	58	Total	22

THE P. W. D. UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOR the last half-year ending 30th June, the following details are given :—

Admissions—
6 Royal Engineers.
4 Engineer Apprentices (Europeans) from Roorki.
9 Military Upper Subs, Europeans.
7 Civil do. do.
9 Do. do. do. Natives.
Total... 35 Admissions.

The strength of the Public Works Department, Engineers of all classes—

Royal Engineer Officers	126	} 154	
Other Military do.	28		
Civil Engineers do.	361		From Europe.
Do. do. Europeans	227		Do. India.
Do. do. Natives	65		Do. do.
Total	817		

Exoluding the secretariat officers ; but includes all officers lent to railway companies, native States, municipalities, &c

The "Casualties" were :—

Engineers—	7 Retired.	
Do.	5 Deaths.	
Do.	1 Dispensed with.	
Do.	1 Resigned.	
Do.	2 Transferred to Survey of India Department.	
Do.	1 Transferred to Home Department.	
Do.	1 Transferred to P. W. D.	
Upper Subs—	12 Retired.	
Do.	10 Deaths.	
Do.	1 Dismissed.	
Do.	2 Remanded to military duty.	
Do.	2 Resigned.	
Total...	45	

The numerical strength were as follows :—

Chief Engineers	14 in 3 classes.
Superintending Engineers	38 do.
Executive Engineers	382 in 4 classes.
Assistant Engineers and Apprentices	376 do.
Warrant Officers	7
European Upper Subs	338
Native	331
Total strength...	1,486

Only two temporary Engineers, on salaries of Rs.500 and Rs. 700, respectively, were on the list on 30th June last.

In the "Account Establishment" there were—

Royal Engineer Officers	11	} 16 Military.
Other Military Officers	5	
Civilians from Europe	16	
Do. Europeans, India	41	
Do. Natives, India	1	
European Subs	165	
Native Subs	248	
Total...	487	

HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT).

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

NASSARWANJEE JEHANGEER KHAMBATTA *vs.* VOLKART BROTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment yesterday in this case, in which the plaintiff had sued the defendants for an alleged breach of contract. During the hearing of the suit, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the defendants.

His lordship said : The facts of this case are as follows :—Messrs. Volkart entered into two contracts to supply the plaintiff, a coal merchant in Bombay, with 500 tons of coal in lots of 400 and 100 tons respectively. The contracts were in writing, and their terms identical. The coal was to be "South Hutton double screened smithy nuts," at Rs. 16-14 per ton, and the delivery was to be "per steamer July-August shipment into purchaser's boats alongside." The last clause of the contract runs as follows : "In the event of the ship being lost, this contract to be null and void." From the evidence of Mr. Ward, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, this is the ordinary form used in Bombay for coal shipment contracts. The vendor undertakes to deliver the goods in the ordinary course of navigation, but protects himself from any obligation to deliver, if that ordinary course is interrupted by the loss of the ship on which he has put the goods. A commission was issued at the instance of the defendants, and evidence taken at Sunderland proves, "That 1,032 tons of coal, of the quality stipulated, was put on board the s. s. Rubens on the 30th and 31st August. That a bill of lading was given for the 1,032 tons, and included 500 tons purchased by the defendants' house in England for the purpose of fulfilling this contract, and that the s. s. Rubens was chartered for Bombay to carry this coal. On the 1st September, the Rubens was sunk by collision in dock at Sunderland, and remained at the bottom in 23 feet of water for 16 hours, when she was raised and her cargo discharged. Extensive repairs were found necessary, and she was useless till the 6th October. On the 3rd September, before the defendants became aware of this disaster, the plaintiff wrote asking the name of the ship by which the coal was to arrive. The defendants gave the name Rubens, but said that they did not guarantee that name, until the telegram giving it was confirmed by letter. That telegram is a most important piece of evidence in the case. It was received by the defendants on the 30th August in cypher, and when interpreted, it informed that "the two contracts for 500 tons South Hutton smithy nut coals were shipped per s. s. Rubens. The evidence in the commission confirmed the telegram. Thus the vendor had put on board, before the end of August, a certain vessel certain specific goods for the performance of these two contracts. But the plaintiffs refused to consider the contract null and void under these circumstances, although the ship was sunk. On the 8th September they offered in Bombay to receive the damaged coal. That offer would reach England about the 25th. But on the 26th the coal at Sunderland was surveyed and pronounced unfit for a voyage to Bombay on account of its damp condition, and the surveyor further said he must have held this opinion had he surveyed the coal immediately after the accident, as the coal which had been under water any length of time must be wet and consequently unfit for a long voyage. Such are the material facts. The defendants claim under the last clause of the contract to be discharged from their obligations by the sinking of the ship. The plaintiffs say the case is not within the last clause, and have brought this suit for damages. It was first argued that there was no July-August shipment within the meaning of the contract. But I think this contention fails. Bowes *vs.* Shand, 2 App. cases 455, decides that such a contract is satisfied—(I use the words of Lord Blackburn, p. 481)—"when in a contract for March shipment a parcel of goods is begun to be put on board, so that the shipping is entirely completed before the 31st of March, there can be no doubt that is a March shipment." It is sufficient, as Mr. Benjamin says in his work on Sales, "that the goods shall be placed on board ship during the time specified." The defendants, therefore, performed their contract as regards July-August shipment. They also performed their contract as regards the quantity and quality of coal to be shipped. The next question to be considered is whether, supposing the ship was lost, the case comes within the last clause. It was argued that until the ship was declared to the purchasers that clause did not come into force. The first answer to that argument is that the parties made their own agreement by which they provided in express terms that upon the happening of a certain event, to wit, the loss of the ship, the contract is determined and is discharged. There is no clause to the effect that the name of the ship must be declared to the purchaser. The plain meaning of the contract is that the agreement is at an end if the ship carrying the goods is lost, the burthen of proof lies on the defendant that the Rubens was the ship carrying the goods. But on satisfactory evidence of that fact I think the last clause applies. If the parties had not intended the condition subsequently contained in the last clauses to operate in the case of the non-declaration of the ship, they would have made that an express condition. Such was done by the parties in the two cases of Busk *vs.* Spence (4 camp. 349) and Greaves *vs.* Legge, and on express stipulation that "as soon as the seller knows the name of the vessel, he is bound to mention it to the buyer," was held a condition precedent. But I find no such stipulation in the present agreement. No doubt the coal was brought for the purpose of reselling it in the course of the defendant's business, and if it was to be sold in large quantities before arrival, it might be necessary to have the name of the vessel. But, as Mr. Ward's evidence shows, that difficulty is met by the practice in the trade of obtaining the name, as shown, as the period of shipment is past. Still such a practice does not create a legal obligation to declare, as long as such an obligation is not made a term of the contract. It was argued that until the declaration of the ship to the purchaser, neither the ship nor the coal was assigned to the contract, and therefore the loss could not be within the contract. I cannot follow that argument. It would imply that an appropriation of the goods was necessary to satisfy the contract, such as would transfer the property. It seems to me that an appropriation of certain goods to the contract by the vendor was enough to entitle him to the protection of the last clause. To sum up my opinion, the defendant, in order to entitle him to the benefit of the "loss" clause, was bound to prove that (*a*) he had put on board a certain ship chartered for Bombay before the 1st September 500 tons of the coal specified for delivery to the plaintiff ; and (*b*) that the ship was lost. I do not think it was the intention of the parties, so far as that intention may be gathered from the written terms to which they agreed, that the defendant was also bound to prove that he declared the name of the ship to the plaintiffs. I believe that if in this case the defendants had bought other coal and shipped it on another ship, the plaintiff would have at once, if the coal market had gone down, taken shelter under the terms and repudiated the consignment. When the parties put their contracts into writing they must be held bound to the terms agreed upon. It was next argued that the accident which occurred did not amount to a loss. I think the word must be taken in its ordinary sense, and not in the technical sense in which it is used by underwriters. That being so, the evidence of Mr. Pharson on commission is conclusive. He says the ship had a hole knocked on her side big enough for a man to walk in, and that she was useless and remained useless until the 7th October. I think that must be held to be a loss, in the sense that she was lost to the purposes required, that is for a voyage in fulfilment of July-August shipments. It was contended that the defendants ought to have fouad other coal and another ship. But I think they were released from any such obligation by the terms of the contract. My judgment is for the defendants with costs.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	42 50	35 16	39 48	39 19
July 29, Sunday	.....	.....	.....	0 11
,, 30, Monday	0 23	0 25	0 19	.....
Total..	42 73	35 41	39 67	39 30
Total corresponding date of last year ...	58 80	58 43	55 33	55 9

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If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out ; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

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MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon in the Elphinstone Circle, when Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presided.

The following report was adopted on the motion of the chairman :—

The directors now submit their annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ended 31st May last. The number of policies issued was 336 for an aggregate amount of Rs. 93,25,511, as against 381 policies aggregating Rs. 1,05,63,301 during the previous year. The gross premia amounted to Rs. 80,332-6-7, as against Rs. 95,176-14-9 for last year. A further sum of Rs. 2,550-1-7 as premia was also collected, and which, in accordance with the company's articles of association (article No. 83), was carried direct to credit of reserve fund account. The claims paid during the year aggregate Rs. 10,831-4-6, which include a loss of Rs. 10,234-0-7 occasioned by the fire at the Framjee Petit Mill in December last. Advice has also been received from Calcutta of a loss of about Rs. 6,000, but particulars are not yet known. The balance at credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 1,21,202-2-9 (including the proportionate net amount of about Rs. 25,000 for premia applicable to policies current on 31st May) which your directors recommend should be appropriated as follows :—(*a*) That a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) on the paid-up capital, absorbing Rs. 60,000, or Rs. 100 per share, be paid. (*b*) That the sum of Rs. 23,281-2-11 be carried to reserve fund, which will then stand at Rs. 85,000. (*c*) That the remaining balance, *viz.*, Rs. 37,920-15-10, be carried forward to next year's account. The gross premia on policies current on the 31st May last aggregated Rs. 72,653-5-8 and the proportionate amount applicable to the year 1888-89 is Rs. 34,539-0-7, or, after allowing for discounts and brokerages, about Rs. 25,000. During the year under review the keenest competition has existed amongst all Fire Insurance Offices doing business in Bombay. Rates of premia have been lowered all round, while the rates of discount and brokerage have been enhanced. To these circumstances must, to a certain extent, be attributed the falling-off in the gross premia collected by the company during the past year as compared with the results of the year preceding. The business done by the agencies in Calcutta and Madras has fallen off, and this also, in some measure, accounts for the total decrease in the returns. In many cases the rates of premia and the terms offered were such as to leave but a very small net margin to the company, quite inadequate to meet the responsibility such business would entail. Many risks had therefore to be declined. In October last, an association called the Bombay Local Fire Insurance Association was formed, and consisted of the four principal local companies. The association was inaugurated with a view to the mutual benefit and protection of the interests of the local offices. Uniform rates of premia, discounts and brokerages were agreed to, but, after the association had been in existence about six months, one of the offices considered it was not in the interests of the local offices that the association should exist longer, and after some discussion the association was dissolved in May last. Since then the local offices have been working independently of each other. Notwithstanding the falling-off of premia, the net results of the year's working will compare very favourably with those of last year. By a judicious investment in Government Paper and Port Trust Bonds a profit has accrued, and strict economy has been exercised in regard to the working expenses. The book values of the investments are somewhat below present market values.

In moving the adoption of the report Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy remarked that every one who was conversant with Fire Insurance business in Bombay could certify to the correctness of the statements made in regard to the cause of the decrease in the business during the past year. He believed, however, that they were not worse off than any of their neighbours. The competition had affected all, and he thought that the net premia, which had been earned in proportion to their liabilities, compared favourably with any of the company's competitors. The chairman regretted the dissolution of the Insurance Association, as he had often thought that our local companies did not receive the consideration and support they deserved. They offered, at least this company offered, as good security for meeting liabilities as any English or foreign company, and the profits earned by them were retained in the country, whilst that earned by other companies were withdrawn. The losses last year were somewhat heavy ; but had been amply provided for by the reserve fund which was yearly augmented.

Resolutions were then passed declaring a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum ; re-electing Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and Ragunath N. Khote, C.I.E. as directors ; and tendering a vote of thanks to the chairman, the directors, and the secretaries and managers of the company for the able management of the affairs. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort. Mr. Shapoorjee Byramjee Katrak, the chairman of the company, presided. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1888, was submitted to the meeting :—

You will observe that notwithstanding the export of cotton from Khamgaum being considerably less than last year, owing to a short crop, there is a balance to credit of profit and loss account of Rs. 12,110-6-0, which, your directors hope, will be found very satisfactory. The exports from Khamgaum were 46,486 bales against 65,101 last season, out of which 5,119 bales have passed through the English Press. Out of the above balance of Rs. 12,110-6-0 your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent., on fully paid up share of Rs. 250 each, be declared and made payable to the registered shareholders of the company, and that the balance of Rs. 110-6-0 be carried to the reserve fund account. The amalgamation or joint-working with the other press companies still continues. Your directors have the pleasure to inform you that all the machinery in the company's factory are in excellent working order, and the cotton press selected by your agents being of the latest improvements and of strong columns and cylinders, it is expected that next season if the crop be favourable the company in all probability will be able to press more bales freely. The secretaries, treasurers and agents, Messrs. R. F. Wadia & Company, according to the agreement with your directors have not charged the commission for this season only, for which the directors beg to tender their thanks to them.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report ; declaring a dividend of Rs. 30 per share ; re-electing Messrs. Shapoorjee Byramjee Katrack, and Bomonjee Bhicajee Cooper as directors of the company ; appointing Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel as auditor of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 50 ; and tendering a vote of thanks to the directors and agents of the company for their satisfactory management

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods and lost luggage at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Boree Bunder. THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of lost luggage.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st August at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Madow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, bea. plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome hinks patent hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c. the property of Surgeon R. R. H. MOORE.
The property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 31, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
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Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

ALTHOUGH the rainfall up to date has been comparatively light over a considerable portion of the Mofussil, there is, as yet, no wide complaint of a deficiency, and crop prospects generally have not been seriously impaired. The better news from the other side has stimulated business in Wheat during the past week; and in Seeds, too, a good deal has been doing on some days. There has been an intermittent demand for Cotton from local spinners; and native speculators have been contracting amongst themselves for the next crop at advancing rates. Exchange has been steady when not firm, though with little doing, and the tendency in rates has been upward, our quotations for demand Bank Bills and three months' sight Credits showing an advance on those of last Monday of 1-32d. and 1-16d., respectively. Government Paper has fluctuated to the extent of ¼ per cent. in Fours, and closed this evening at our quotation of a week ago. In Shares there has been an average amount of business passing, with a fair demand for Mill Scrip at varying rates. Freights have latterly been firmer owing to there having been no steamer available for July shipment, and higher rates have in some cases been paid. Harvest prospects are still too uncertain to give permanence to the improved feeling in Imports which we noticed in our last report, and the tone in the Bazaar is quiet, but with a fair quantity of Indents going forward, the present firmness in Exchange giving a more cheerful aspect to this branch of the trade.

MONEY.—The late heavy withdrawls of cash from the Presidency Banks by Government without apparent necessity, which in the case of Bombay has created an artificial tightness at a time when the money market should be at its easiest, and would probably, at another part of the year, have led to very serious pressure, has been severely animadverted upon in some financial quarters. The Bank of Bombay's weekly statement issued this afternoon shows a further decrease of 20⅜ lakhs in Government Deposits at the Presidency Bank, and that the falling off in the Bank's Cash Balance is only about 8⅝ lakhs is due to the circumstance that there had been a considerable decrease in Loans, the net diminution of private requirements being represented by 12⅞ lakhs. Notwithstanding the weekly contraction of their Cash Balance, the directors of the Presidency Bank have not, apparently, deemed it necessary to tighten their purse strings at this dull season of the year, and their minimum rate remains at 4 per cent. per annum.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	20,39,821
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	"	1,72,332
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	2,59,172
Government Securities	Nil.		Nil.
Loans	Dec.	"	16,19,175
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	73,895
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,51,237
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	8,83,82-2

EXCHANGE remained steady on last mail-day. Business was done to a fair extent at 1 4 3-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 4⅛d. for Telegraphic; and for large amounts of the latter, a seller at 1s. 4 3-32d. might possibly have been found. The supply of Private Paper continued very limited, only small amounts of Sterling Documents at 1s. 4 7-32d., and Francs at 1·71⅛ for ready delivery, having been done. Thereafter the market continued quiet but steady at the same rates for Bank remittance, and a limited amount was done thereat. There was some enquiry for Telegraphic at 1s. 4 3-32d., but only one transaction was reported at the rate. No Mercantile Bills to speak of were offering; but some bank re-sales were reported at 1s. 4⅛d. on demand. Banks and merchants, however, were alike disinclined to do anything, pending the result of Council allotments being known. On Thursday the market opened without any alteration in quotations, notwithstanding the rather low rate at which Council Bills went in London. The tone was exceedingly quiet, with very little enquiry for Bank Paper at the quoted rates, and with still very few Mercantile Bills offering. Banks were willing to sell forward at ready rates, but were not open to buy for future delivery at better than 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher than current quotations. Calcutta having come firmer, this market closed steady, with Bank Telegraphic available at 1s. 4 3-32d; while some banks named 1s. 4⅛d. as their buying rate. The market opened next day at the same rates for Bank Demand and Telegraphic; but there was not much going on at this beyond a few small amounts of ready and forward Telegraphic, at 1s. 4 3-32d., and November-December Demand, at 1s. 4⅛d. Private Telegraphic was done at 1s. 4⅛d., and Demand at 1s. 4 5-32d. At closing the tone was firm, with 1s. 4 7-32d. for Credits obtainable only in one quarter, and there for Bills of good quality alone. Forward remittance was the same as current quotations to January. On Saturday the market opened steady at the previous evening's rates, and for ready Telegraphic 1s. 4⅛ could probably have been done; but buyers for cash were scarce. For early next year some business in Wire Transfers was reported at 1s. 4 3-32d. A little was also done in ready 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4⅛d; but there was still a very limited amount of Private Paper offering, and the only other business reported on this line was some forward 6 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4⅜d, and some private Telegraphic sold to a House, at 1s. 4⅛d. The market opened firm this morning at Saturday's closing rates for Bank remittance and 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher for 3 months' sight Credits in sympathy with the advance in Silver and the higher rate obtained for some extra Council Bills in London; but there is so little going on here either way that our rates are entirely guided by outside influences, and beyond a small enquiry for Bank Wire Transfer at our quotation, and the sale of a few documentary Francs at 1·71⅞ at three months' sight, we have heard of nothing passing to-day. The market closed flat at our quotations, forward Telegraphic and Demand being about the same as ready:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 4⅛d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Do.	4 "	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4⅛d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 4 9-32d. 5-16.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4 13-32d. 7-16.	"
Francs	3 "	1·71⅛	"
Do.	6 "	1·73	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER remained steady after our last report was written at 110⅜ both for ready and forward business in Fours, with buyers at that rate for cash and the near account, and sellers for the 30th August. The rate afterwards hardened a little, and 100 7-16 was quoted at closing on Tuesday evening with a steady feeling. Next day the market was quiet and rather easier, but with rates steady at 100 5-16 to ⅜ for money and the near account, and 100½ to 100 5-16 for the August settlement, closing at 100 5-16, buyers, and 100½ respectively. The feeling was weak in the earlier part of the day on Thursday, and 100½ was quoted for Fours for money and both accounts, but with buyers at the rate for cash and the next account, and sellers for the August settlement. The feeling became steadier towards the close, however, and 100 5-16 was quoted. On Friday the market was very quiet, with little business reported on any line. 100 5-16 for money and this account was quoted for Fours at opening, and 100½ for August; and these rates continued to rule till near the close, when 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted. The market remained steady to the close of the week at 100½ for cash and the account, and 100 7-16 for the 30th August. The July settlement passed off quietly to-day, the rate for Fours at opening having been 100 7-16 for ready business and 100⅜ for the August account, which hardened before closing to 100½ and 100 7-16, respectively. Banks are credited with having bought a line of Fours to-day, and indeed they have been in the market all the month, taking, it is said, all the allotment papers for the new loan which have been offered. 4½ per cents. have been nominally quoted at 105 all the week.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds are ½ per cent. lower, at Rs. 109. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher at 98½.

SHARES.—A moderate business has been reported day by day (excepting on one day, when the market was closed owing to the death of a broker), in Mill shares, but though prices have fluctuated, our quotations this evening, compared with those of a week ago, do not show many changes, and the tone of the market on this line may be called quiet but steady. Framji Petit shares have advanced Rs. 30 since last Thursday; Alliance and Coorla, Rs. 20 each; Khatao Mucconji, Rs. 17½; Sholapore, and Oriental, Rs. 10; and Ripon, Queen, Hindoostan, and City of Bombay, Rs. 5 each. Presidency, and Soonderdas, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 20; Western India, Rs. 10; and Mazagon, David, Colaba Land and Mill, and Bombay United, Rs. 5 each. Bombay Cotton Press shares are Rs. 2½ down. Prince of Wales Fire are Rs. 15 up. In miscellaneous shares, Royal Flour are Rs. 5 higher; but Bapty Flour are Rs. 3 down; Phillips and Co. are Rs. 9 up; Cooper, Madon are Rs. 5 lower; Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 2.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—During the latter part of the week under review demand for staple *Grey Goods* from the up-country markets, which had shown some improvement, became slack again, though without tending to any decline in prices, dealers being as steady as ever, and stocks showing no particular movement. *Bleached Goods* of all descriptions are in the same position as they were a week ago; and in *Dyed*, *Turkey Red* and *Printed* checks we have no change whatever to report. The offtake for the week is estimated at 2,800 packages of all descriptions. In consequence of some pressure of stocks on some local manufacturers, an easier feeling with regard to *Local Goods* has lately been observable; but no sensible reduction of stocks in the monsoon months could be effected without an adequate concession in rates, and as the Mills in question refuse to do this, the position remains as it was a week ago. The clearances are put down at Rs. 1,500 bales for the week.

YARNS.—There has not been much enquiry for *Imported Twist* during the past week, but the market has remained steady at our last quotations. Telegraphic advices from China give the sales of *Local Spinnings* for the week ending on Friday morning as 5,500 bales at Exchange, Rs. 224; and though this exceeds the most favourable estimate, no improvement has followed here, owing to the rates ruling being in advance of those in China, especially for 20s. The week's sales here are called 2,000 bales. The following are the last official quotations:—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule, Ans.	4¾ per lb.
"	"	8s	" "	5 "
"	"	10s	" "	5½ to 5⅞ "
"	"	12s	" "	5⅞ to 6 "
"	"	16s	" "	6 5-16 to 6½ "
"	"	20s	" "	6 15-16 to 7 5-16 "
"	"	24s	" "	8 "
"	"	30s	" "	8½ to 9 "

METALS.—*Copper* has been in brisk demand, and a large business has been reported during the week, while prices have moved up 4 to 8 annas per cwt. in a firm market. In *Yellow Metal* also considerable transactions have taken place, and we call rates 8 annas to Re. 1 per cwt. dearer, with a firm tone at closing. *Iron* has remained quiet, and a small business only is reported at our last quotations.

COALS.—Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, for July-August shipment, at Rs. 23½ to Rs. 24 per ton. For September-October shipment, sellers are asking a Rupee a ton more, and sales have been effected at that advance. As the stock of ready Coal is now pressing very heavily upon holders, sellers are anxious to accept even low rates, and sales of ready Powells have been effected at Rs. 23 per ton. The Bunder stock is now about 50,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There was a moderate demand for this staple from local spinners after the date of our last report, and which became rather active in the middle of the week, but subsided thereafter, and for the last two days scarcely anything was done. Dharwar was more in demand than any other description, and was taken to the extent of about 1,500 bales, at Rs. 191-203 per candy. The other principal purchases reported consisted of Akola, at Rs. 200-5; Julgaum, at Rs. 197-204; Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 185-98; Khangaum, at Rs. 213; Sheagaum, at Rs. 208; and Bellati, at Rs. 178-9½. Dhollera kinds were rather neglected, only some 500 bales of Wudwan having changed hands, at Rs. 206½-7½. Compta has found several buyers, at Rs. 172-76; and Westerns, at Rs. 198-200 per candy. The purchases reported during the past week have been generally on the basis of previous rates which have been steadily maintained throughout speculation, confined entirely to native operators, in contracts for Cotton of the next crop has continued, and bargains in "Good" Bengals transpired in the earlier part of last week at Rs. 166 per candy, for January delivery. Subsequently higher rates by Re. 1 to Rs. 3 were asked, and at the end of the week contracts were reported to have been booked in "Good" Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 168½-9, and in "Fully Good" at Rs. 179, "Fine" having been quoted at Rs. 188 per candy. Broach contracts, for March delivery, were made at Rs. 227½, and a rather higher rate was afterwards named. "Good" Bhownuggur, for May delivery, was quoted at Rs. 199-200 per candy. To-day, in sympathy with the latest telegrams from New York still higher rates have been asked.

There was little rain in the Cotton districts between the date of our last report and the issue of the Chamber of Commerce telegraphic news in the middle of the week; but though, in several circles, more rain was wanted generally, it was only urgently needed at Dhollera and Bhownuggur, where sufficient had not fallen to give sowing operations a fair start, previous advices, reporting an excess of rain in Dhollera, having been erroneously transmitted, and generally the cotton plants were making good progress. The advices summarized in the Chamber's Report this afternoon are of about the same complexion. The Cotton plants were still flourishing in the Bengel and Oomrawuttee circles; but rain was generally more or less needed, and especially in the Dhollera circle, and at Bellary.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton.	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 194	= 3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 189	= 3¾d.
Do. Good.	" 183	= 3 25-32d.
Oomra Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 213	= 4⅛
Do. Good "	" 208	= 4¼
Do. F.G.F. "	" 199	= 4 1-16d.
Khandeish, Good	" 194	= 3 31-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	" 185	= 3 13-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	" 196	= 4 1-32d.
Do. Good	" 191	= 3 15-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	" 184	= 3 13-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	" 212	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Good	" 203	= 4¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 207	= 4⅛
Westerns, Good	" 200	= 4 3-32d.
New Crop.		
Bengal Fine (Jan del)	" 186	= 3 27-32d.
Fully "	" 174	= 3 25-32d.
" Good "	" 168	= 3¾d.
Julgaum Good March	.....	= .....
Ginned Broach Good March	" 228	= 4 21-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the week	4,507	6,532	7,888
From 1st Jan. to 28th July	1,264,134	1,431,915	1,332,170
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	9,125	4,024	5,402
From 1st Jan. to 28th July	775,638	1,015,030	928,747
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,043	5,282	87
From 1st Jan. to 28th July	29,220	38,545	42,071

WHEAT.—This market became strong after last mail left in presence of an active demand, and a large business was reported daily till Friday, when enquiry fell off, and a quieter feeling prevailed again, prices, however, remaining steady at previous quotations.

SEEDS were also active until towards the close of last week, when a quieter feeling set in; but rates, which had advanced a little beyond our quotations by last mail did not give way, and we quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-8-0	p.cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-15-6	"
" Cawnpore	" 6-8-0 to " 6-10-0	"
" Red do.	" 5-15-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	161,491	106,146	206,302
" From 1st Jan. to 28th July.	7,727,047	8,486,132	8,343,195
Linseed—For the week	19,662	19,929	34,998
" From 1st Jan. to 28th July.	2,050,970	1,945,328	3,145,687
Rapeseed—For the week	24,441	5,930	17,315
" From 1st Jan. to 28th July	1,376,013	701,144	1,003,175
Gingelly Seed—For the week	421	10,754	15,520
" From 1st Jan. to 28th July.	602,979	865,431	871,210

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	237,858	202,763	170,449
" From 1st Jan. to 28th July	6,481,805	7,724,311	7,318,014
Linseed—For the week	34,964	23,977	47,145
" From 1st Jan. to 28th July	1,745,306	1,405,807	2,757,422
Rapeseed—For the week	36,532	59,691	40,973
" From 1st Jan. to 28th July	1,099,556	592,105	931,435
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	226	1,740	43,031
" From 1st Jan. to 28th July.	665,353	1,085,135	901,159

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

PAGE CONTENTS.

1-2 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE—GENERAL SUMMARY.
2-3 GENERAL SUMMARY.
3 The Coming Viceroy—The Simla Season—The Bank of Bengal.
4-5 TELEGRAMS—Belgaum Notes—Notes from Amraoti.
6 A Trip to Ceylon.
7 MILITARY—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Attempt to Wreck a Mail Train.
8 Remarkable Charge of Murder—Disturbance in the Docks—"Gazette of India" Extraordinary—Rukhma bai Defence Committee—The Late Lieutenant-General T. F. Wilson.
9 Bombay Municipal Corporation—The Parsees and the Salvationists—Legal Training in Bombay.
10 A Horrible Scandal—"Blow, Trumpet, Blord."
11 CORRESPONDENCE: The University Law Examination—Technical Education—University Vice-Chancellorship—Missionaries and Education.
12 The Legislative Council of India.
13 An Onslaught on the Congress—The Telegraph Case—The Child-Wife Torture Case.
14 Attempted Suicide at Chadarghat—BENGAL—BURMA.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Railway Conference—Buddhism and its Critics.
16 LEADING ARTICLE: Old Calcutta Life.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Law Examinations in the University—Silver and Wheat.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: The Survey of India—A Counter-Blast to the Congress.
19 LEADING ARTICLES: Circumlocution—The Bombay Municipal Bill—A Wanderer in the Desert.
20 LEADING ARTICLE: The Zoological Gardens.
20 The Proposed Zoological Garden for Bombay—The Scutter Memorial Fund—MADRAS.
21 N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
21-22-23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FITZ-GERALD—July 7, at Edridge, Redhill Surrey, the wife of P S V Fitz-Gerald, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAPPER—PARRY—July 10, at St. Bride's, Fleet-street, William B Capper, Brevet Major the King's Light Infantry, son of W C Capper, late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Helen Margaret, daughter of the late Charles Parry, of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

HARRISON—QUINT—July 4, at South Kensington, Gilbert Harwood Harrison, R E, son of Sir Henry Harrison, Bengal Civil Service, to Emily Rosina Quint, daughter of Charles Quint, Esq., of New York, and niece and adopted child of Albert A Beckett, Esq., of Brompton-square.

MAINWARING—PARKER-JERVIS—July 10, at St. Saviour's Aston, Stone, Staffordshire, by the Rev Algernon Mainwaring, M A, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev G Bolney Brown, M A, Vicar of the Parish, Horatio, younger son of the late Admiral Mainwaring, of Whitmore Hall, Staffordshire, to Gertrude Mary, second daughter of the late Edward Parker-Jervis, of the Pyrehill, Stone, and granddaughter of the Hon E S Parker-Jervis, of Aston Hall, Sutton Coldfield.

MILLER—LYALL—July 4, at South Kensington, John Ontario Miller, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Evelina, daughter of Sir Alfred Lyall, K C B.

MORLEY—DUMBLETON—July 4, at Droxford, Hants, Alexander Lucy Yea Morley, son of the late Rev George Morley, Vicar of Newport Pagnel, Bucks, to Rosalind Frances, daughter of Lieut-Genl Charles Dumbleton, H M Indian Army.

SHEPHEARD—CHRISTIE—July 5, at Ealing, Walter, son of Charles Shepheard, Esq., J P, of Ealing, to Alice Mary, daughter of Surgeon-Major T B Christie, C I E, M D, F R C P, F R S E, of the Royal India Asylum, Ealing.

DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT—July 4, at Clapham, William Henry Arbuthnot, Madras Civil Service retired, son of the late William Urquhart Arbuthnot, of Bexley, aged 53.

INGLIS—July 4, at Inverness, Colonel H Inglis, of Kingsmills, late of the Madras Light Cavalry, aged 86.

NAPIER—July 2, at Albert-square, Clapham-road, Alexander Melville, son of the late John A Napier, of Ceylon, aged 49.

PENNYCUICK—July 6, James Farrell Pennycuick, C B, of Bedford, Gen Royal Artillery, aged 68.

REID—July 6, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Lieut William Crawford Reid, R N, son of the late Lestock Robert Reid, of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 36.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1888.

FROM some communications which we print in another column it will be seen that a new movement, auxiliary to the larger bi-metallic movement which now has its centre of operations in Manchester, is being started in England, and that the support of the classes in India who are more immediately concerned in the Silver Question is cordially invited. We are revealing no secret in saying that the new association will start under very influential auspices, and that its parentage as well as its aims should secure for it the unreserved adhesion of the Indian services and of everybody in this country who suffers from the fall in the rupee. The statements which we publish to-day are frankly written to the address of particular sections of the community. They do not deal with the exchange question on its broader bases. The influence of low exchange upon the general well-being of India, and even upon the finances of India, is left to be dealt with by others, though it may be taken for granted that if the authors of the present movement had been invited to discuss either question they would have done their best to show that both Indian trade and Indian finance are the worse for a low and fluctuating exchange. They have at all events the advantage of having taken up an aspect of the exchange problem upon which absolutely no difference of opinion prevails. No one has yet challenged the proposition that it is a ruinous thing to have to pay Rs. 1,500 in order to send home a sum for which a few years ago Rs. 1,000 would have sufficed. It is to that aspect of the question, and all the loss and hardship that are involved in it, that it is now proposed to invite public attention at home. It is easy to say that this is only one of the commonplaces of the subject, but it is only in the commonplaces of the currency question that a public instinctively disinclined to think of anything beyond them can be induced to take an interest. The report of the Currency Commission is looked forward to with anxious curiosity in India, but it will be of small practical value, whatever conclusions the Commission may arive at, unless it influence public opinion in England, and public opinion, while indifferent to the intricacies of the question, may be expected to pay some attention to the plain tale of hardship and loss which the proposed association will endeavour to bring into prominence at home. In India, we know, the propagation of these documents is like preaching to the converted. The appeal is addressed "to those whose income is derived from countries where the standard is silver, and whose expenditure is incurred, wholly or in part, in countries where the standard is gold." It is backed up by a statement which will secure not the less assent because of its strictly domestic interest. The picture which the writer draws of life in an Anglo-Indian family with the rupee at one and fourpence and the odd thirty-seconds would seem sensational were it not certain of endorsement from every station in India; and when the historian of the Decline and Fall of the Rupee takes up his parable hereafter he will hardly refuse a place to this description, as sad as true, of the domestic side of the exchange question.

The movement, as we have said, is one in which all the services are equally interested. Covenanted and Uncovenanted, military and non-official Europeans, alike come under the wide definition which is give in the appeal. The Uncovenanted Europeans in Government service have lately met with a severe disappointment in Parliament. More than half the cause of their disappointment would be removed if the rupee were restored to something of its former level. They might do worse than join hands with their neighbours and concentrate their energies for some time upon an endeavour to bring about a redress of the grievances which low exchange imposes upon Covenanted and Uncovenanted in common, though not upon both classes in equal degree. It is believed by people at home who have the best means of judging of the prospects that the present time affords an exceptionally favourable opportunity for agitating upon this question. A larger interest is being taken in it than at any previous period. Conversions to bi-metallism are frequent, and they are being made in the highest quarters. Mr. Goschen, who when he was sent to the Monetary Conference at Paris in 1878 was strictly enjoined not to have anything to do with the heresy, speaks now as though he were almost persuaded. The array of men influential in finance, in politics, in commerce, and in economic science, whom the bi-metallists can bring together now is a sign of the times which the *Times* itself, still holding to its early belief on the subject, cannot comprehend. If the theory of bi-metallism has not yet been popularized some of its salient doctrines are being assimilated in an increasing degree by the English public. The old *laissez faire* doctrine, which eminent statesmen and economists were industriously preaching ten years ago, is no longer in fashion. We no longer hear it laid down as the whole law and testimony on the subject that silver, like other commodities, must be left to the operation of the inexorable law of supply and demand. That confession of helplessness has been driven out of the controversy by the clear proof—now become almost a commonplace in the discussion—that the ratio between silver and gold, when once fixed is virtually undisturbed by any change that may occur in the relative production of the gold and silver mines. The fixed ratio has been proved to be a rock against which a silver sea may beat in vain. It is in the growing persuasion that the evil is within reach of remedy that the chief hope of amendment rests. Lancashire and the manufacturing districts at home are increasingly satisfied that the uncertainty of the Eastern exchanges checks their trade with many of the best markets in the world. Looking as they do upon the Empire as the market, they are growingly conscious of the inconvenience of having the standard of one part of the market in a metal of fixed value and in another part in one of a shifting unstable value. One might, indeed, stand upon a Lancashire platform with some confidence in the assent of the audience to the plain and intelligible proposition which we print elsewhere that "it is monstrous that the greatest industrial and trading empire which has ever existed should not have one and the same standard of value throughout its entire area."

"Monstrous" is a strong word, but it is written by a publicist who writes with some sense of responsibility, and not a few men who have approached this matter in the dry light of economic truth have expressed themselves with equal vigour upon that particular aspect of it. We have too long confronted it in forgetfulness of the fact that currency is only an instrument of commerce, and that there is no law in nature or economics which has decreed that the trade of nations and the comfort of whole communities should be in pitiless subjection to it. The attitude of *laissez faire* would have been abandoned long since if it had been a colony, strong in representative institutions, instead of a dependency like India, upon which the burden had been imposed. The place of Australia in the Empire, for instance, would have been seriously affected if in a currency crisis like that through which India is passing the Home Government had walled itself up—as it did in 1878 and more recently when Mr. H. H. Fowler wrote his provoking Treasury Minute—behind a zareeba of flimsy excuses for doing nothing. The Imperial spirit is not encouraged, either at home or abroad, by this too long sufferance of diversities in the currency of the Empire—diversities which are not sentimental by any means, for they affect the trade of whole districts in England, they virtually debase every coin that stands to the credit of every white man in India, and they have added to the always enormous difficulties of Government in India problems of a new and increasingly perplexing kind. Every sign that is given of a determination not to bow our heads to this, as though it were as beyond our control as the operations of nature, is to be welcomed. Foreign nations, we are told, will be greatly interested by the decision of England on the subject. The decisions of England have not always been wise. They were not wise when the Treasury penned a minute consigning India to the chances of supply and demand. They were not wise when Mr. Goschen was sent to the Paris Monetary Conference with instructions not to commit himself to the principle of a fixed ratio, though the United States and France, in inviting the other Governments to the Conference, had put forward as convincing a proof of the possibility of rehabilitating silver as was ever penned. Whatever the prospects may now be of an international fixing of a ratio between silver and gold it will be of immense advantage to let the greater silver using countries see that the public opinion which in England bends Governments to its will is urgent for a measure now widely admitted to be feasible. Nowhere is the pinch more keenly felt than in India, and nowhere is there more direct and urgent reason for swelling the tide of popular discontent with things as they are.

MORE than a year ago we stated, in perfect knowledge of the exact state of the case, that under the financial stress occasioned by the cutting down of the Provincial contract with the Bombay Government, it was under contemplation to withdraw from the charge of the high schools and arts colleges in the Presidency, and that some seventeen educational institutions were in some danger of being invited to stand alone under native committees, which might or might not receive grants-in-aid, according to circumstances. This statement was not unnaturally received by the public with great regret, it being felt that the time had not yet come when educational institutions in this Presidency or in any other part of India could stand alone. The disastrous effect which such an abandonment of those institutions to the chances of private support, which would certainly be inadequate and might often fail altogether, was fully realised, and something like alarm was visible amongst those who took any degree of interest in educational questions. A contemporary, however, came to the rescue by positively assuring the public that there was no question of the Government withdrawing the support it had hitherto accorded to the colleges and high schools; nothing of the kind, it was stated with much emphasis and solemnity, had ever been contemplated. We are accustomed to such denials, and we are never more sure of being absolutely in the right than when we have the pleasure of seeing the contradiction so recklessly given that it becomes certain that there is hopeless ignorance of the elementary facts of the case. In regard to the announcement which experienced so satisfactory a corroboration *à rebours* of this kind, we have now the satisfaction of referring those who may take an interest in the vicissitudes which not so long ago menaced the educational institutions of Bombay, to Appendix B. of the Report of the Finance Committee. It will be found in the first volume of the Committee's Report on the proposed Provincial contracts of 1887. Therein the Honourable M. G. Ranade records his remarks on the educational portion of the Note on the future Provincial contract with Bombay. Having dealt with certain new charges which were contemplated in regard to the Sind and the Ahmedabad Colleges the writer proceeds to deal with the suggestion contained in the Note that provision should be made for these new charges by corresponding reductions elsewhere, and then Mr. Ranade goes on to state expressly that the Note proposes that "Government should either withraw altogether from the charge of the high schools and arts colleges in Bombay and Poona, or as an alternative should allow them to be converted into aided institutions." Here then we have got written and printed testimony embodied in the documents appended to the Report of the Finance Committee, which shows that beyond all question it was proposed that the Government should either withdraw altogether from the charge of certain important educational institutions in this Presidency, or that, at least, they should be converted into aided institutions. Mr. Ranade regarded the proposal as real and serious, and he proceeded to combat it by arguments founded upon expediency and on the authority of the recorded opinion of the Education Commission. He laid emphasis upon the declaration of that Commission that "in Bombay and Poona there are institutions which grew out of endowments or of attachment of funds to the maintenance of which the public faith is more or less pledged." The Commission added its opinion "that until private enterprise has extended as widely as to create a competition between similar schools under a different management, we should not be prepared to run the risk of surrendering a college or high school to probable decay." The Government rightly and wisely reconsidered the proposal, and the danger of surrendering valuable institutions to the risk of premature decay was obviated. But that the danger did exist for a time is indisputable, the confident assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE mail which has just arrived brings information of troops being sent from Egypt to South Africa, in consequence of the growing complications in that part of the Dark Continent. We mentioned yesterday the report which significantly took its rise in Berlin, that two of the Boer Republics had amalgamated, and that the unification of the remaining one was expected to follow. This fact did not lose any of its significance from the circumstance that the Boers were known to be arming, and that they were looking to the German settlements on the Zanzibar Coast as sources of supply. Now we hear that the *Cologne Gazette*, which is understood to speak the thoughts of Prince Bismarck, has published a long article complaining of the "unceasing progress of English confiscation all over Africa." Stanley's expedition is made the excuse for this complaint. The alleged desire to effect the relief of Emin Bey is pronounced to be a mere pretence, the

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

TELEGRAMS.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE ON INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Earl of Northbrook the other evening gave a dinner, to which a number of gentlemen connected in the past or at present with India were invited in order to meet the Viceroy-Elect, the Marquis of Lansdowne. Amongst the guests were the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Kimberley, Viscount Cross, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Hobhouse, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Henry Norman, the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Nawab Fateh Nawzaz Jung, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Edward Bradford and Mr. Ilbert.

After dinner there was a reception, which was attended by a large number of Indian gentlemen and others. An address, signed by all the Indians resident in England, was presented to the Marquis of Lansdowne. The address, which was read by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, referred to the interest that was taken in India by Lord Lansdowne's grandfather fifty years ago, and to the great progress that had been made in India since then. The advancement of the people of India in the interval had been marked by the increased loyalty of all classes, and if any foreign foe were to assail the Empire none would be found readier to defend the land against invasion than the princes and the people of the Native States. The address alluded to the pledges that had been given by various statesmen, and it expressed the hope that in the fulness of time Lord Lansdowne would redeem these pledges and strengthen the loyalty of the Indian races.

Lord Lansdowne, in replying, said that he recognized the representative character of the signatories to the address, and said that he was greatly gratified by the reference to his grandfather, which showed that the people of India were not unmindful of the services of those who conscientiously endeavoured to promote their country's interests. India had greatly changed in the last fifty years. Education, especially, had made great progress amongst a people who showed themselves to be exceptionally capable of high intellectual achievement and of the highest literary and artistic culture. The princes owing allegiance to the Imperial Crown had exhibited a most gratifying readiness to bear their share of the responsibilities attached to the defence of the Empire. He was very pleased to see present two distinguished statesmen occupying high posts in the service of the Nizam. He readily agreed that it was the duty of the Government to keep pace with the progress of the age. Neither in India nor in England did men or things stand still. The great Empire of the Queen-Empress gave boundless opportunities for the highest statesmanship. Those who neglected such opportunities failed in the highest duties of statesmanship.

Lord Lansdowne's speech made a very favourable impression on those who heard it.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ASSASSINATIONS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JULY 30.

A man wearing a mask openly shot dead a labourer working in the fields near Kanturk, County Cork, on Saturday.

A farmer driving from Tralee was also shot dead.

The assassins have escaped.

STRIKE IN PARIS.

PARIS, JULY 29, EVENING.

The strike of the navvies is extending. Eight thousand men are affected.

No further rioting has taken place.

THE MASSOWAH QUESTION.

ROME, JULY 30.

A circular from Signor Crispi notifies to the Powers of the definite acquisition of Massowah, and maintains the right of Italy to abolish the capitulations, and to tax European residents of that place.

The circular strongly complains of unfriendly and persistent obstruction of France.

MADRAS MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 30.

The following movements for the coming trooping season have been arranged :—

Royal Artillery, G Battery, 2nd Brigade, Bellary to England ; 2nd Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Bengal to Rangoon ; 4th Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, Fort St. George to another Presidency ; 4th Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, Rangoon to Fort St. George ; Garrison Battery from another Presidency to Rangoon.

British Infantry, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Wellington to England ; a Battalion from England to Wellington ; 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, Lower Burma to Ranikhet ; a Battalion, Bengal to Lower Burma ; 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, Secunderabad to Upper Burma ; Battalion from England to Secunderabad ; 2nd Battalion, Munster Fusiliers, Upper Burma to Saharanpur ; a Battalion from Bengal to Upper Burma ; Rifle Brigade, Upper Burma to Bareilly ; a Battalion, from Bengal to Upper Burma ; Madras Infantry, 16th, 19th and 30th, from Burma to India ; and 20th, 23rd and 33rd, from India to Burma.

THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

There would be no rashness whatever in saying that the basis on which the prosecution against Mr. Arthur Crawford rests will have to be considerably strengthened before an adverse decision can possibly be expected.

Nothing is known of a possible application for an adjournment of the case, which is fixed for Wednesday, but it is likely that on the first day of the hearing certain disclosures will be made, which will help to mitigate the seriousness and multiplicity of charges supposed to be pending over his head.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lynch, Solicitor, are retained for Mr. Crawford. Should Mr. Inverarity, who is engaged in a murder case at Secunderabad, be unable to appear in the Poona Court on Wednesday, Mr. Lynch will conduct the defence.

I hear that both the Hon'ble Mr. Latham and Rao Saheb Mandlik, Government Pleader, Bombay, have declined to conduct the prosecution against Mr. Crawford, on the ground of personal friendship.

Mr. Crawford is living at present in Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee's bungalow, near the Council Hall.

To-morrow, at the opening of the case against Hunmuntrao Jaghirdar, Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, will apply for a fortnight's adjournment, on the ground that Government proposes to add other charges against him.

Mr. Merwanjee, Hunmuntrao's pleader, will oppose the application, on the ground that his client does not wish the present false accusation to hang over his head for a day longer, and that he has already suffered much. He will insist that the present charge must go on at any rate.

FATAL PONY ACCIDENT AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Yesterday afternoon a serious accident occurred on the mall. A pony, being ridden by Lieutenant Rooke, of the Wiltshire Regiment, bolted, and after knocking down a Jhampani, threw its rider. Mr. Rooke was terribly smashed, and his face disfigured beyond recognition. He was removed to hospital, and did not recover consciousness for some hours. The Jhampani has since died.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

Syed Ameer Hoosein, junior Presidency Magistrate, has been reappointed a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

Raja Doorga Churn Law succeeds Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee in the same Council.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Aaron Shalome Gubbay, of the firm of E. S Gubbay and Company, died on Saturday, after a long illness.

LORD CONNEMARA ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 30.

H. E. the Governor arrived at Hosur on Saturday, and inspected the remount depot there, which is now full of horses. His Excellency left for Oossoor yesterday to inspect the stock farm and ensilage experiments there.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 30.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla on the first of his cold weather tours in September.

The Kubo Valley military police battalion has been put under the command of Captain C. W. Harris, of the 4th Bengal Infantry.

THE LATE MR. BRIND.

Mr. Assistant Commissioner C. B. Brind is reported missing from Kalwet in the Shewbo District since Wednesday morning. He had gone into the jungle without an escort, and his pony returned riderless at night.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 30.

The following is an official account of the missing Assistant Commissioner Mr. C. B. Brind while marching from Kalea to Kalwet on the evening of the 27th. inst. On nearing Kalwet, Mr. Brind rode ahead of the escort, and his pony reached Kalwet riderless, minus one stirrup. The escort saw no trace of Mr. Brind.

A search party was despatched, and found his body in a stream without any indication of foul play. Death was evidently due to drowning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Roma left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

LISBON, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jumna, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 30.

The Italian mail steamer R. Rubattino left here for Aden and Bombay to-day at noon.

ADEN, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

PENANG, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva left here for Bombay, at 6 p. m., yesterday.

SINGAPORE, JULY 30.

The Italian mail steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay to-day at noon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Sugars dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3⅞ d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. do.	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	42½
Chartered Bank Shares	£ 25
Mercantile " "	£ 19-10
Hongkong " "	£ 52

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 29.

10 p.m.	81·0

MONDAY, JULY 30.

6 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	79·3
Noon	80·3
4 p.m.	79·3

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERAR, JULY 28.

It is gratifying to find that an officer of vast experience in the Judicial and Revenue Departments in this Province has been selected to fill an important office as Commissioner of Ajmere. I refer to Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, H. A. D. This popular Officer proceeds to Ajmere to relieve Colonel G. H. Trevor (ex-Secretary for Berar), who is appointed to Cashmere, *vice* Mr. Plowden. Colonel Bullock, Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti District, takes Colonel Mackenzie's place *pro tem.*

Mr. G. K. Watts (Assoc. Mem. Inst. C. E.) Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, H. P. W. D., at Bolarum, arrived at Amraoti, on "special duty," on the 20th inst., to report on the breach of the Badali tank. The gap has been repaired to admit of the residents having their water-supply restored to them.

The thanks of the community are due to the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., and his subordinates for so promptly repairing the breach which was caused by the unprecedented fall of rain, and no fault, it is said, could be attributed to the P.W.D. The part breached was a weak point, and it yielded to the great volume of water entering the Reservoir so rapidly.

There has been a "break in the weather." The *Koombis* are up and doing : weeding is being vigorously carried on. The young *Kharif* plants are in a thriving condition.

It is on the *tapis* to have a horse race meeting in October next. The place of meeting has not been definitely settled, but Akola seems to be the favourite place.

The Muncipalities should insist on the prickly pear (*Nagphani*) being exterminated from the towns under their keeping and not cultured. Berar has enough of ills to contend with ; but spare us from having more contamination and rendezvous for snakes and other vermin.

THE REAL ORIGIN OF THE DECCAN SCANDALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was the oldest member of the staff of the British Residency at Hyderabad during the period when the now famous Railway and Mining schemes were inaugurated, occupying the position of Military Secretary to which I had been originally appointed in the year 1869. I was naturally freely consulted both on these and all other matters of importance both by the late Sir Salar Jung and his successors. I only arrived in London, from Scotland, the other day, and on looking over the reports of the evidence taken by the Select Committee of the House of Commons regarding the origin and character of the schemes, I am greatly surprised to find that, although one of the points laid down for enquiry by the Committee consists of the circumstances under which the concession was obtained from the Government of Hyderabad, no evidence appears to have been taken regarding the only really important "circumstance" of all, namely, the fact that the members of the Hyderabad Government were simply coerced by the British Resident into a dumb and unwilling acquiescence, as can be proved by documents in my possession. So strongly was the coercion felt during the tenure of office of the Provisional Government in 1883 that one of its chief members wrote to me to Australia, whither I had gone on furlough, urging my immediate return, in the hope that I might relieve him of the pressure that was being put upon him in the matter, and that I might be induced to go to Simla to represent the real state of things to the Viceroy.

On my return to Hyderabad, I found it impossible for me to take any official action, as the Resident, Mr. Cordery, had made it only too clear, from the time when he entered on his duties in April, 1883, that he was determined to silence all opposition to Abdul Huk's schemes. The members of the Provisional Government gave me to understand that their continuance in office was held to depend on their acquiescence in the schemes. A local newspaper was warned to desist from all adverse criticism, and finally a reign of terror was established by the seizure and deportation from the country of the Principal of the Hyderabad College, who had taken the chair at a meeting called to discuss the subject. Prevented by my official position from taking independent action, I nevertheless deemed it my imperative duty plainly to point out to Mr. Cordery the complete repugnance with which the schemes in question were viewed both by the Government and people of Hyderabad, and the totally unreal character of any apparent acquiescences which had been secured. In particular I pointed out to him that the only document which had been created, and which is still pointed to to-day as the deed conferring powers on Abdul Huk to negotiate the Railway and Mining concessions on the part of the Hyderabad Council of Regency, namely, the so-called final orders of the Council of Regency, dated 30th March, 1883, did not emanate from the Council of Regency as such at all, but was a document privately prepared and afterwards with equal privacy signed by only two of the four members of Council and by its Secretary. I pointed out that the Nizam himself, who was notoriously opposed to the granting of these concessions, had been completely ignored, and that another important member of the Council, Sir Asman Jah, now Prime Minister of the State, had recorded an official protest proving that the alleged final orders were quite invalid. I regret to say, however, that Mr. Cordery turned a deaf ear to my representations, and continued that blind support of Abdul Huk's schemes which has resulted in the present scandals.

It is, perhaps, right that, before concluding, I should explain that in thus coming forward to describe the real cause of the Railway and Mining concessions having been passed through the Hyderabad Government I am only consistently carrying out the independent course of action in the interests of the Hyderabad State which I have maintained ever since 1865, when I openly advocated in a published correspondence with the late Sir Stafford Northcote the payment to the Nizam of the yearly surplus revenues of his Berar Provinces, which had been withheld from him by the Calcutta Foreign Office.—I am, &c.

HASTINGS FRASER,
Major-General, Madras Staff Corps.

Great Western Hotel, July 12, 1888.

A LADY COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being a diurnal traveller on the B. B. and C. I. Railway I write to say that the accommodation of only one carriage reserved for ladies is totally insufficient to meet all wants. I have often been in a carriage with as many as twelve to fifteen persons packed in it, most of these Parsee school-girls and their ayahs. The crush between 9 to 10 a.m. is awful, as also between 4 to 6 in the evening. I have tried travelling in unreserved carriages, but was so much shocked at the conversation that greeted my ears that it was quite a relief to get to my destination. I hope the authorities will see their way to reserving another carriage for ladies, particularly between the hours mentioned. In so doing they will confer a boon on many lady passengers.

July 30. GRACE.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT F. V. WHITTAL, B. S. C., while on service in Burma with the 3rd Infantry, S. C., passed the elementary standard in Burmese.

CAPTAIN C. J. ORR, second-in-command, 3rd Infantry, H. C., is appointed on special duty in the "Home Department" in Upper Burma.

LIEUTENANT MARRET, Adjutant, 2nd Cavalry, Aurungabad, has proceeded on one year's medical certificate to Europe ; also Lieutenant Swete of the 2nd Infantry.

LIEUTENANT DAVIDSON, 5th Infantry, has been appointed Officiating Adjutant, 2nd Cavalry.

LIEUTENANTS SHAKESPEAR and Purdon, of the 2nd and 4th Infantry, respectively, have been appointed officiating second-in-command in the room of Major Maltby, and Captain Welchman, on furlough.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure ; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

THE PROPOSED PHARMACOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The voice from "Tophet" which sounds through the columns of your contemporary this morning is veiled in anonymity. I cannot follow it into its uninviting place of origin, and there would have been no need for me to respond to it had not the writer made an attack on me which is so obviously unfair that I am only doing what anyone else would do when I resent it. My assailant, whoever he may be, makes an attack upon my professional credentials. It would seem egotistical for me to say much about them, and, to tell the truth, I am thinking much more at this moment about my assailant's credentials than my own. Let him come out of "Tophet," and tell us who he is, and then we will see if his own credentials are much better or worse than those of the humble worker in the field of science whom he assails from a place which the dictionary tells me is "a place of abomination." Meanwhile, if the public care to concern themselves in a matter that of course affects me so much more than it affects them, I may say that the clever young gentleman, as he flatters me by calling me, has something more than "the usual excellent certificates given to anyone who has had the privilege and the means to attend the courses of certain celebrated German professors." I cannot go to "Tophet," but "Tophet," if he is straightforward and does not fear daylight, may come to me. When he comes we will compare certificates, and between us we may come to some conclusion as to the fairness and the professional propriety of one medical man, as his manner of writing reveals him to be, under cover of an ugly anonym, trying to disparage the academic status of another. In the hope that he will some day reveal himself I will not now deal with his liberal imputation of motives, with his reference to me as a novice, and the other amenities which abound in his letter.

But why have I been brought into prominence? Was it I who first introduced the project to the Bombay public? I thought that a much more august personage than myself had done this. However, the kindness with which his Excellency the Governor brought the matter to public notice would be ill-requitted if I were to lay undue stress upon that fact. I mention it only to pass on to the frank confession that I believe that a Pharmacological Institute would be of substantial value to science, and that I am persuaded that in the observation which Lord Reay made on the subject at the Elphinstone College he in nowise exaggerated the public and scientific benefits that would be derived from it.

And now one word more. The attempt which has been made to draw the vivisection red herring across the path is not creditable either to "Tophet's" sense of controversial equity or to his knowledge. Its object is obviously to raise prejudice in the minds of people in whom love of animal life, lower as well as higher, is instinctive and strong. Let me tell my native friends and neighbours that he is trying to mislead them on this point, and to mislead them very unfairly indeed. It is no part of the functions of a pharmacologist, as his endeavours to ascertain the curative effect of a drug upon the living organism, to inflict pain, and my experience is upon this matter directly opposed to "Tophet's" theories. Where anæsthetics are used science gets an answer to the questionings without imposing pain upon the subject ; where they are not used the sensorium is removed, and here again suffering is avoided. If a controversy on vivisection is denied, I have no doubt "Tophet" will find someone to fight that other fought battle over again with him. But I am a busy man, fonder of investigating the secrets of nature than of quarrelling about the ways of man, and the only contribution that at present I am disposed to offer to a controversy of this sort is a very emphatic denial of "Tophet's" account of the way in which a Pharmacological Laboratory is worked—an account which seems to me good evidence that he has not spent many days in one, and that he knows very little about such institutions.—Yours, &c.

July 30. K. N. BAHADURJI.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Measures not men is a wholesome rule observed in all fair and honest criticism of public questions. It is to be regretted, though, perhaps, scarcely to be wondered at, that "Tophet" in to-day's issue of another paper should have been driven to reverse this salutary maxim. If the *tuquoque* argument is to prevail in the treatment of questions of such general interest, it may perhaps be retorted that the proposed hospital is likely to add to the existing loaves and fishes of "service" men, who are never tired of talking glibly of their monopoly of scheduled appointments, and that "Tophet's" splenetic outburst may in some measure be due to vexation and disappointment at public opinion having, after balancing the relative merits of the Hospital and the Laboratory, unmistakeably pronounced itself against his pet idea. Of "Tophet's" personalities, at once unnecessary and offensive, the less said the better ; they will certainly not advance his cause. The real issue is very simple, and will not be lost sight of, though sought to be clouded by appeals to religious and social prejudice, or the importation of the personal element into the controversy. Is a Children's Hospital really needed, and will it in the present state of native feeling and sentiment on the subject be utilised to an extent justifying its existence? This is the simple question to which an unequivocable answer has been furnished by the public, and even "Tophet" does not venture to challenge the general verdict. The next question then is, whether the gift of Sir Dinshaw would not be most advantageously applied to the establishment of the Laboratory, which is the only other alternative scheme? Any technical difficulty there may be in founding such an institute, and the nature of a portion of the work to be done there, of which "Tophet's" excited imagination draws a picture intended to be harrowing to the pious Hindu, are altogether beside the question. That the institute is capable of doing real and substantial service to the cause of Indian Materia Medica Dr. Bhalchundar has conclusively shown, and it is precisely this aspect of the case which "Tophet" finds it convenient to ignore. It must be remembered, moreover, that an opportunity like the present, of founding a work of general and national importance, is not likely to recur for many years to come, whereas the munificence of Bombay will not be slow to give to the city a Children's Hospital directly its want is really felt and the people have learnt to appreciate it at its true worth. The attempt of a professed scientist like "Tophet" to cry down a work of scientific research merely because the name of a particular individual, on whom a wanton personal attack is needlessly made, has rightly or wrongly been associated with it, by disingenuous appeals to ignorance and bigotry is not an edifying spectacle, and the bad taste of the writer in resorting to such tactics cannot be too strongly condemned. Our only consolation is that the attempt is doomed to failure, and that Lord Reay in making his choice will not be influenced by personal or party considerations.

July 30. FAIR PLAY.

It is stated that the statement of claim by Miss Phyllis Broughton, the well-known burlesque actress, against Viscount Dangan for breach of promise of marriage has been delivered, the damages being laid at £20,000. The defence of the action has been entrusted to Mr. George Lewis and Sir Charles Russell.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will be solemnised early in November, between Mr. William Wilfrid Webb, M.B., Surgeon, Bengal Army, at present Officiating Agency Surgeon at the Court of Bikanir, and Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja, and Anna Claire, second daughter of Major-General Archibald Tisdall, formerly commanding the 35th Queen's (Royal Sussex), and lately the Aberdeen District and niece of Mr. John Tisdall, of Charlesford, Co. Meath, Ireland.

THE 5th Lancers will leave Aldershot shortly for Shorncliffe, where they are to be prepared for India, whither they proceed early in the winter.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HANMANTRAO JAHAGIRDAR RELEASED ON BAIL.

IT will be in the recollection of our readers that Mr. Hanmantrao Jahagirdar, who has been charged with having received Rs. 400 from one Dhondeo Dajee Patankar as illegal gratification by Mr. H. T. Ommanney, Inspector-General of Police, was arrested on the 17th instant. He was in police custody as he was unable to obtain sureties in Poona of Rs. 40,000 demanded from him by the District Magistrate, Mr. G. Vidal, he being a resident of the Bijapur district. Mr. Merwanji Framji, pleader for Hunmantrao jahagirdar, applied to Mr. E. T. Candy, the District Judge, on the 21st instant, for a reduction in the amount of the bail, but it was rejected by the judge, as he thought the amout of the bail was not excessive considering the important nature of the case. On this, Mr. Merwanjee offered to the District Magistrate six sureties of Rs. 10,000 each, who were in the Bijapur district. The names of these six persons were referred by Mr. Vidal to the Collector of Bijapur for enquiry as to their worth. The Collector of Bijapur reported two names as fit to stand surety for Rs. 10,000 each. They are Garapha Venkungora, a patel of Hungudi, and Krishnaji Ramchunder Desai, also of Hungudi.

On Saturday last Mr. Merwanji Framji applied to the District Magistrate to release Hanmantrao on bail, as he was now prepared to offer sureties of Rs. 40,000 in three persons, and personal recognizance of Rs. 10,000 as directed by the Court. Mr. Merwanji stated that he offered Garapa Venkungora and Krishnaji Ramchunder Desai, who were recommended by the Collector of Bijapur, as two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each, and Narsingrao Krishna Deshpande, who is a resident of Hungudi, to stand bail for Rs. 20,000. The Mamlatdar of his district, Mr. Venkutrao Detatre, has attested to Narsingrao's worth being Rs. 25,000 and Mr. Bhimrao, a Kulkurni of the above place, has verified the above attestation. Mr. Narsingrao is present in Court, and he can make an affidavit that the signatures of the Mamlatdar and the Kulkurni were made in his presence. The Magistrate remarked that the question of worth was referred to the Collector and not to the Mamlatdar. Mr. Merwanjee replied that the Collector was in a village, forty miles distant from the railway station, and as it would cause much delay to apply to him, the case against Hanmantrao being fixed for the 31st instant, we applied to the Mamlatdar, who is also a Government servant.

The three sureties were then examined by Mr. Vidal, who explained to them the responsibility of their paying the amount they stand security for if Hanmantrao was not present in court on the day fixed for hearing. On their accepting the responsibility the court directed that Narsingrao Krishna Deshpande and Garapa Venkungora be each bound for Rs. 15,000 and Krishnajee Ramchunder Desai for Rs. 10,000, and that personal recognizance for Rs. 10,000 be taken, from Hanmantrao. The bonds were accordingly taken and Hanmantrao Jahagirdar was liberated the same evening.—*Deccan Herald.*

A NEW BIMETALLIST MOVEMENT.

THE following papers have been issued with a view to the formation of an Association for the establishment of a uniform monetary standard in England and India. We are requested to add that Mr. Ray, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, will be glad to receive names of members of the proposed Association and subscriptions towards the expenses of organizing the movement :—

The disturbance in the relative value of gold and silver, which has occurred in recent years, has seriously affected the interests of large classes of the community.

To trace completely the effects of the alteration of the relative value of the precious metals, would be a difficult task, requiring much time and labour. The present appeal is addressed to those whose income is derived from countries where the standard is silver, and whose expenditure is incurred, wholly or in part, in countries where the standard is gold. The loss in such cases is beyond question, and for such loss the fall which has taken place in the gold prices of some commodities, affords but a partial and inadequate compensation.

Previous to the year 1873, one thousand rupees remitted from India produced about £100 in this country. To-day a remittance of one thousand rupees will hardly produce £70—a reduction of fully 30 per cent.

Previous to 1873 the European in India who had to remit £100 on account of the education of a child, could do so at a cost of about Rs. 1,000. To-day it requires Rs. 1,500 to produce £100, the increase in the burden being no less than 50 per cent. It is needless to multiply examples. We are addressing those who are well aware of the extent to which they are suffering.

Nor is there any good ground for assuming that the limit of their loss has been reached. If matters are allowed to drift as they have done for the last 15 years, it is impossible to conjecture what the relative value of gold and silver may become in the course of time.

The metal which is money in one portion of the British Empire is merely a commodity in another portion, and rises and falls in value in accordance with the temporary market influences of the day.

The remedy for such a state of things is obvious. What is money in India should be money in England. It is monstrous that the greatest industrial and trading Empire which has ever existed should not have one and the same standard of value throughout its entire area.

The time has arrived when a resolute effort must be made to terminate the difficulties from which we are suffering.

The Government of India has declared that the evils of the existing state of things are "intolerable" ; the Secretary of State for India has more than once pressed the question on the attention of the English Treasury ; the appointment of the Royal Commission on gold and silver, which has been sitting for nearly two years, is a proof that her Majesty's Government recognise the gravity of the financial difficulties of the Government of India, as well as the magnitude of the wider evils, more subtle in their operation, which necessarily attend any serious alteration in the relative value of the precious metals.

It is expected that the report of the Royal Commission cannot be delayed beyond the present session of Parliament ; its appearance will be the signal for a renewed discussion of the currency question, and the matter must come before the House of Commons. On the nature of that report and on the action of the House of Commons depend the future relations of gold and silver, and the vast interests connected therewith. Foreign nations will be greatly influenced by the decision of England in this matter, and it will depend on that decision whether the difficulties which we now experience will be removed or aggravated. We repeat that the time has come for all who are interested in our Eastern Empire to exert such influence as they may possess. If the question cannot be put in the way of settlement within the coming year, a satisfactory solution may be indefinitely postponed. The longer a settlement is delayed, the greater will be the practical difficulties in the way of securing it, and in the meantime irreparable mischief may be done.

The International Monetary Association has arranged for a thorough agitation of the question throughout the country as soon as the report of the Royal Commission is issued ; the interests of Lancashire are deeply involved, and the influence of Manchester will be exerted in favour of an early satisfactory settlement. The depression from which the agricultural classes are suffering is beyond question, and hearty support will be obtained from them in any well considered attempt to remove a difficulty which so injuriously affects them.

In short, the time is favourable for a final settlement of the question ; no better opportunity is likely to present itself ; and, if the present chance is allowed to pass, a similar opportunity may never recur.

For all these reasons it is essential that measures should be taken to ascertain the wishes of those who from their connection with countries having a silver standard are deeply interested in this question, and to arrange for bringing their influence to bear in the most effective form, primarily on public opinion and ultimately on the Houses of Parliament.

It is proposed as a preliminary measure, that a register should be prepared of the names and addresses of all persons who are willing to use their influence to promote a final settlement.

When a sufficient number of names has been obtained, a council will be formed for the general management of business, and the action of the Association will be guided from time to time by the course of events.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be explained that the primary object of the Association is the removal of the difficulties caused by the existence within the limits of the British Empire of more than one standard of value, and it will support all well-considered proposals which afford a reasonable prospect of securing so desirable a result. At the present moment there are two plans which may be said to have been seriously put forward for this purpose—the essential features of the first consists in an understanding between the chief commercial nations for the unlimited coinage and full legal tender of both gold and silver at a certain ratio ; the second is the proposal for the introduction of a gold standard into India.

The first proposal is the one which at the present time is most prominently before the public, and which commands the largest amount of support, and as the object of the proposed Association is of a purely practical nature, the support of the Association will be given to it so long as it retains its position. If it should be finally decided that any such settlement of the question is impossible or impracticable, it will rest with the Association to decide whether it should support the proposal to introduce a gold standard into India, or advocate the adoption of any other measure which may be put forward with a view to remove the undoubted evils from which we are all suffering.

Extract from a Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India. No. 277. Dated 4th September, 1886.

The Conference of 1881 was held at the instance of France and the United States of America, and the following are the words of the note forwarded by the United States Minister in London to her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign affairs :—

"The Government of the Republic of France and the Government of the United States having exchanged views upon the subject of a conference between the Powers principally interested in the question of establishing internationally the use of gold and silver as bi-metallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between these metals, and finding themselves in accord as to the usefulness and importance of such a conference, and as to the time and place at which the same should be held, have the honour now to invite the Government of Great Britain to take part in a conference, by such delegates as each Government may appoint, to be held at Paris on Tuesday, the 19th day of April next, to consider and adopt for presentation to the Governments so represented, for their acceptance, a plan and system for the establishment by international convention of the use of silver and gold as bi-metallic money at a fixed relative value between these two metals."

France and the United States are the two nations whose influence, with the exception of that of England and India, would be the most powerful in maintaining the stability of the relative value of gold and silver ; and the words of the note above quoted show in unmistakeable terms that, whatever views may be elsewhere entertained, the Governments of those countries considered the establishment of a fixed ratio both practicable and expedient.

At the Conference the attitude of the delegates, excluding those of France and the United States, was generally one of reserve, each country desiring to retain for itself complete liberty of action ; but the delegates of Holland and of Italy distinctly avowed their desire to see the free coinage of both gold and silver at a fixed ratio, M. Pierson, delegate of Holland, observed : "The adoption of the bi-metallic system is the only means of escaping from the "the annoying situation in which we are placed. That, at least, is the conclusion we have arrived at in Holland." M. Seismit-Doda, delegate of Italy, observed : "The Italian delegates associated themselves fully with the declarations presented by Messrs. Denormandie and Cermuschi, as well as Sir Louis Mallet, on the subject of the necessity of raising the value of silver, and of establishing a fixed ratio between the two metals." The delegate of Austro-Hungary, in view of the fact that the currency of that country consisted of inconvertible paper, was unwilling to adopt an attitude other than that of reserve ; but nevertheless Count Kufstein declared : "Still they felt no hesitation in saying that as in the Conference of 1878, so for the future, their sympathy was with any measure which might be adopted with the aim of improving or re-establishing as much as possible the position of silver. They therefore hoped that the Conference would not separate without having adopted some remedy to obviate the inconveniences of the present monetary situation, which they believed in many ways to be a grave one.

As the attitude of Germany at the Conference is of special importance, we quote at some length the words of Baron Thielmonn, the delegate of that country :—"We acknowledge, without reserve, that the rehabilitation of silver is desirable, and that it could be attained by the re-establishment of the full coinage of silver in a certain number of the most populous States represented at this Conference, which for this purpose would take as a basis a fixed proportion between the value of gold and that of silver. Nevertheless, Germany, whose monetary reform is already so far advanced, and whose general monetary situation does not seem to invite a change of system of such vast importance, does not find itself able to concede, as far as it is itself concerned, the full coinage of silver. Its delegates cannot therefore agree to such a proposal. The German Government is, on the other hand, entirely disposed to help as far as possible the efforts of the other powers which might be willing to unite, with a view to the rehabilitation of silver by means of a full coinage of this metal. To attain this end, and to guarantee these Powers against the influx of German silver which they seem to dread, the German Government will impose some restrictions on itself." When Baron Thielmann was asked if the attitude of England had been the cause of the reserve shown by Germany, he replied, "that the attitude of England had had some effect on the resolution of the German Government," as it was "necessary for the German Government to pursue a monetary system similar to that of England." There is, therefore, reason to believe that if her Majesty's Government had shown a stronger desire to further the objects of the Conference, Germany would have been prepared to take steps in the same direction.

In view of the opinions expressed by France, the United States of America, Austro-Hungary, Italy and Holand in favour of the establishment of a fixed ratio between gold and silver, and of the undoubtedly favourable attitude of Germany, and the evident inclination of that Power to follow the lead of England, it appears to us reasonable to conclude that it was within the power of her Majesty's Government at the Conference of 1881 to have secured the adoption of a fixed ratio ; and as the evils due to the non-existence of a fixed ratio have manifested themselves in an aggravated degree since 1881, we may reasonably conclude that it is still within the power of her Majesty's Government to secure this result, if willing to exert its influence for that purpose.

THE RESULTS IN INDIA OF THE FALL IN SILVER.

To those who have recently been in India, it is quite unnecessary to recapitulate the sufferings and the losses caused to all Indian officials by the fall in silver ; but to those who have not been in India, or who have been away from India for even so short a time as 3 or 4 years, it may be desirable to briefly recall the facts, as all the difficulties then existing have been seriously aggravated during that period.

The fall in silver has now produced a diminution of income, which may be estimated at from 20 to 40 per cent, according to the position, tastes and needs for home remittances of the official. In almost everything, except the bare necessities of life, the increased drain on his purse is felt ; food (produced in India), house rent and servants' wages have not very materially risen, though all show a tendency to increase ; but wine, horses, carriages, tinned provisions, books, furniture and clothes, will all cost the official 20 to 30 per cent. more, and home remittances 50 per cent. more than they did twelve years ago, while his income is at the same time diminished by the income tax and by the slowness of promotion, which is caused by the impossibility of retirement and furlough for those who are so hampered by the decrease in their income.

The fall in silver, therefore, affects the official doubly ; it restricts his income, and it increases his expenditure. The results may be easily imagined : when home remittances increase every quarter ; when all the conveniences of life, which in India are absolute necessaries, cost more every year ; when it is more difficult to provide a profession for children ; when poverty stops promotion and leave, the Anglo-Indian official finds it not only impossible to save, but almost impossible to avoid debt, and quite impossible to do so except by sacrifices, which we do not hesitate to characterize as being, in many cases, heroic. It is now only too often the case that the father of the family stops at his post in India after the doctors, and his own feelings have warned him emphatically that the "one year more" will be dangerous, if not fatal, to him. He stops and breaks down, and either dies at his post, or comes home to endure the miseries of a long illness, or to retire prematurely on a diminished pension. In any of the three cases, the consequences to his family, both pecuniary and general, are equally disastrous. With the bread-winner lost or disabled they sink into poverty ; the children cannot be properly educated or trained ; and in the

best pressing with equal severity on all European officials in India, affecting the sons and daughters and brothers and sisters of thousands of those whom we condemn in England, bringing to them a slow lingering misery, a death in life, more horrible than physical tortures, which would arouse the English nation to a frenzy of indignation; yet it is difficult in England to get even ordinary attention to the subject, and the inevitable remark of the Englishman unacquainted with India, when told of these sufferings is, "if it is all as bad as you say, what have *you* done to remedy it?—*we*, in England, would not stand such a state of things for a year."

It is absolutely necessary that we, Anglo-Indians, should show by some energetic action of our *own* that the matter touches us nearly, and that we *ourselves* feel deeply the pressure of which we complain. A sick man suffering from unbearable pain does not sit quiet with folded hands, waiting till some one comes to relieve him; he groans to attract the attention of others; he seeks for remedies for his pain; and we in our torture must groan and seek for remedies, if we mean to be helped. Passive endurance may be noble up to a certain point, but it is folly, when it means the bearing of evils which we might remedy by vigorous action, and which are totally undeserved. At present, the taunt "help yourselves ere yo cry to us for help" is deservedly thrown at us; and one of chief objects of this Association will be to show that we *can* help ourselves, and that we *mean* to do so: we have now the energy, the influence, and the opportunities for materially alleviating our positions. If we fritter away the energy in individual and useless efforts; if we waste the influence in appeals made disconnectedly and without method; and if we throw away the opportunities afforded us by the Currency Commission and the present depression in England, we shall have only ourselves to thank, if these miseries increase every year, till they render the position of Englishmen in India totally unbearable; and if in after years our successors look back on the year 1888 and say, "that was the time when one strong united effort might have cured everything, but the men of that time had not the courage or energy to make it," shall we not be ashamed of ourselves for supinely bearing evils which we had not deserved, and for neglecting remedies which only required energy and united action to render them potent for good. Let us then resolve that this shall not be said of *us*; that we *will* do all that men who feel their grievances severely and who possess energy and endurance can do, to make their sufferings known, and to obtain a remedy for them; that we will unite in one common effort to use all the influence we possess both in India and in England for this purpose; and that we will not relax those efforts, till we have obtained some substantial alleviations of the misfortunes which now press on us with such crushing force.

SIR M. MACKENZIE AND THE GERMAN DOCTORS.

THE *St. James's Gazette* publishes the reports of the German doctors on the illness of the late Emperor Frederick. Dr. Gerhardt's report says:—

Dr. Mackenzie saw the patient for the first time on May 20, 1887, when he declared it was not a case of cancer. Next morning he removed a small piece of tissue, which was submitted to Dr. Virchow, who pronounced that the disease might be pachydermia laryngitis, but there was no proof that the piece was taken from the swelling. Sir Morell then tried to remove another piece for examination. I saw him, says Dr. Gerhardt, take the forceps from his breast pocket and insert it in the patient's throat, and he withdrew it without obtaining the piece he wanted. I examined the patient's throat afterwards, and found a marked redness on both vocal chords. On the edge of the right chord, just above the centre, there was a dark red swelling, projecting into the glottis. We went to Dr. Mackenzie's room, and I told him that he seemed to have seized the right vocal chord instead of the diseased one on the left and had pinched it. He replied that that was possible. From this moment the patient was voiceless and so remained till the 8th July. There were subsequent operations, and Dr. Gerhardt says they saw the cancer growing. The Royal patient's visit to England was decided upon against the wishes of the German doctors. The Crown Princess, after Dr. Bergmann's representations, gave the latter orders to prepare for the operation of tracheotomy, on the condition that Dr. Mackenzie was present; and the patient said if the tumour could not be cut from inside it must be removed from outside. Everything was ready on the 28th May, when preparations for the operation of tracheotomy were rendered useless by veto of Dr. Mackenzie.

Dr. Bergmann says:—

After the last consultation we had entirely lost confidence in Dr. Mackenzie. Dr. Schroelter reports that Dr. Mackenzie, on the 9th of November, admitted that the swelling looked like cancer. Dr. Schroelter was entrusted with the duty of announcing to the Crown Prince his serious condition, and possibilities of either operation. This was done in presence of the Crown Princess; and the scene, the doctor says, was the most impressive of his life. The exalted patient betrayed no trace of trouble, but listened to the report with philosophical composure and true heroism. He subsequently decided against the total extirpation of the larynx. Among the documents published is the text of the declaration drawn up at San Remo, last November, signed by Drs. Schroelter, Schrader, Krause, Schmidt, and Mr. Howell, stating that the disease was cancer of the larynx.

A representative of the Press Association, who had an interview with Sir Morell Mackenzie, was requested by Sir Morell to state that he denied absolutely all the allegations in the report of the German doctors on the illness of the late Emperor of Germany which was published by an evening paper in London. The statements, Sir Morell said, were "a tissue of falsehoods." "There are State reasons," he said, "why these allegations cannot at present be denied in detail; the position of the Empress Victoria being one of the chief."

Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

On Monday, it will be remembered, Sir Morell Mackenzie characterized to our representative, who travelled with him from Folkestone, the "interview" with him by a representative of the *New York Herald* as "a tissue of falsehoods." Furthermore, he was reported in other English newspapers to have denied the authenticity of certain remarks which were attributed to him by the reporter of the *Figaro*. This gentleman now produces a letter from Dr. Fauvel, a professor at the Paris University, which runs as follows:—

July 10.—Dear Sir,—I am surprised to read that an English journalist contradicts the report of the conversation which my friend, Dr. Mackenzie held, at my house last Saturday, between a quarter past five and six o'clock, in presence of M. Calmette, who happened to be in my room at that moment. It was with the leave of my dear and learned brother doctor that your reporter remained throughout our conversation, and gave an accurate account of it in your paper. Further, it had been agreed that certain particulars in reference to the behaviour of the German doctors should not be published, and M. Calmette has most fully and honourably kept his promise.—I remain, &c., C. H. FAUVEL.

On Tuesday portions of an alleged official report of certain of the German doctors was published and the excitement caused in Germany by the publication is said to be indescribable. "To-day," says our correspondent, telegraphing last night, "it is almost the sole topic conversation, and copies of the papers containing the report have all day been eagerly brought up at every street corner. The effect of the publication has so far been very bad. It has rekindled a discussion on this unpleasant subject which was sinking into oblivion and is reviving a controversy in the press of unparalleled violence and bitterness." "It seems indeed," says the correspondent of the *Chronicle*, "to have rather excited a feeling of disgust owing to its eminently polemical character, and to the admixture of scientific explanation and personal recrimination. It is also pointed out that the pamphlet is wanting in completeness, inasmuch as it does not include the report of the German doctors Wegener, Schrader, Virchow, Leyden, Senator, and Krause, not to mention Sir Morell Mackenzie and Dr. Mark Hovell. Many medical authorities have already expressed their disapprobation of the style of the pamphlet, and have refused to offer any opinion on the subject until they have heard Sir M. Mackenzie's reply."

WHO WORKS THE REPTILE PRESS?

Now the question arises, Who allowed the publication of this so-called report? The secret seems to be divulged in the little corner of the *Times* allotted to its Vienna correspondent, who says:—

"The perusal of the report," said a gentleman in high official position to-day, "made my blood boil not because of its tragic contents, but in view of the light cast on the character of the man who authorized its publication. *You may be sure he is a man who, in pursuing his political aims, will let no sentiment stand in his way.*

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THE PARSEE CRICKETERS IN ENGLND

PARSEE VS. ROCHDALE.

THE Parsee cricketers commenced on Monday, the 9th instant, a two day's match with eleven gentlemen on Rochdale ground. They had journeyed from Portsmouth, where they had, at the end of last week, had the best of a drawn game with the United Services. Considerable interest had been awakened by anticipation in our Indian visitors, and had the weather been fine there would doubtless have been a large number of spectators. Unfortunately, however, the morning was altogether against cricket, and although there was a marked improvement during the afternoon the "gate" was much marred. Some capital cricket was, however, shown,, and in the two hours and three-quarters during which play was possible no less than 248 runs were scored. Mr. Kanga certainly made a mistake in putting the Rochdale men in. The ball was always wet, and the sun did not apparently affect the wicket, which played easily all through. Judging by their Monday's performance the Parsee bouling has no sting. All the batsmen played it with ease, and Messrs. J. E. Kershaw, Bamford, P. Lord, and J. Handley punished it termendously. The Parsees were, however, as a rule, smart and sure in the field, and were exceedingly nimble on their feet, are. When play ceased for the day the total was 248 for six wickets, J. Handley being not out 27, and James Taylor (Littleborough) not out 1.

The wheather seemed likely to be an improvement on that of the previous day, and in consequence a much larger number of spectators attended. But during the game resulted in a very open draw. James Taylor and Joe Handley, the not outs of the previous night, started play for Rochdale, to the bowling of Writer and Pandole.

It was suggested that the match should be completed (Wednesday) but the inability of the Rochdale players to attend prevented this being done, and the game remains drawn. Score and analysis:—

Rochdale.		Parsees.	
J E Kershaw c and b Pandole	66	M E Pavri not out	19
J Tattersall b Pavri	12	D F Dubash	30
A Bamford b Writer	44	K R Iranee	
F Taylor run out	48	S H Harver	
W Hastings b Writer	9	P D Kanga	
P Lord b Writer	32	D S Mehta	to bat
J Handley b w b Kanga	53	N C Bapasola	
James Taylor not out	14	J M Morenas	
E Leach b Kanga	1	D N Writer	
A B Thorpe b Kanga	2	D C Pandole	
John Taylor st Cooper b Pandole	1		
Extras	9	Extras	5
Ttoal	295	Total for no wickets	54

BOWLING ANALASIS.

Rochdale.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets
Pavri	20	5	40	1
Pandole	31	2	94	2
Writer	23	1	64	3
Iranee	15	1	41	0
Kanga	10	3	21	3
Dubash	3	0	13	0
Morenas	2	0	5	0
Parsees.				
James Taylor	9	3	13	0
Joseph Handley	6	2	17	0
W. Hastings	6	1	15	0
A. B. Thorpe	4	1	3	0
P. Lord	1	0	1	0

Hastings bowled one no-ball.

PARSEES v. UNITED SERVICES.

Lovely weather favoured the resumption of this match on the 7th instant at the United Service C.C. Ground, Portsmouth, and the wicket had greatly improved. The U.S. wanted 16 to "tie" their opponents' score in the first innings, with one wicket in hand, when play ceased overnight, but they failed in the effort, as after Major Bethune Surgeon Hinde had put on 7, the latter was out lbw in the fourth over. Parsees opened better than at their first essay, as the "telegraph" showed 22 for one wicket as compared with 5 on the previous day, when three were down for 12. The score of the draw game of Friday and Saturday was as follows:—

P D Kanga, b Barnes	2	b Barnes	16
D F Dubash, b Wood	51	b Stebbing	48
A D Vatcha, b Barnes	0	not out	2
R. D Cooper, c Wallace, b Hinde	2	c Stebbing, b Hinde	43
S H Harver, b Hornby	42	c Hornby, b Barnes	1
M E Pavri, b Hinde	1	l b w, b Stebbing	11
N C Bapasola, c Wallace, b Bethu e	0	b Hornby	0
D S Mheta, c Barton, b Hinde	1	c Barton, b Stebbing	2
J M Morenas, b Hornby	13	c Wood, b Barnes	11
R R Erani, c Stebbing, b Hornby	12	c Barton, b Barnes	6
D C Pandole not out	0	b Barnes	10
B 3, l-b 4, w 2	9	B 8, l-b 6	14
Total	133	Total	220

UNITED SERVICES.

Lieut A E Barton (Yorkshire Regiment) st Cooper b Pandole	8	Lieut Wood (Border Regt) c Bapasola b Pandole	4
Col W Wallace c Pavri b Pandole	8	Major A S Griffiths (RA) c Cooper b Pandole	3
F Taylor run out	48	Major H B Bethune not not out	4
Lieut G E Barnes (RMA) b Pavri	1	Rev F C Stebbing c Dubash b Pavri	2
Lieut H A Hornby (South Lancashire Regt) c Morenas Pavri	68	Surgn A B Hinde (Medical Staff) lb w, b Pandole	3
Lieut P J J Radcliffe (RE) b Pavri	20		
Surg C B Hill (Medstaff) st Cooper b Pandole	3	Total	124

In the second innings Lieut A E Barton scored b Pavri 6, Colonel W Wallace not out 29, Lieut G E Barnes not out 6, Lieut H A Hornby c Dubash b Pavri 0, Lieut P J J Radcliffe c Pavri 2; byes, 2.—Total, 45.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEES.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Surg Hinde	40	23	45	4
Lt Barnes	9	5	11	1
Lt Hornby	21	12	20	3
Maj Bethune	18.2	8	20	1
Lt Barton	6	1	13	0
Rev F Stebbing	4	3	1	0
Lt Radcliffe	3	2	4	1
Lt Wood	10.2	7	7	1

Maj Bethune bowled two wides.

Second Innings.

Surg Hinde	31	10	53	1
Lt Hornby	42	16	58	1
Lt Barnes	30	13	49	5
Rev F Stebbing	13.1	6	18	3
Lt Radcliffe	3	2	4	1
Lt Wood	3	1	8	0
Maj Bethune	5	1	16	0

UNITED SERVICES.—First Innings.

Pavri	24	6	49	4
Pandole	15	2	51	6
Kanga	4	1	11	0
Erani	19	0	13	0

Second Innings.

Pavri	8	2	19	2
Pandole	6	0	23	1
Erani	2	1	1	0

THE PARSEE CAPTAIN INTERVIEWED.

Regarding the visit of the Parsee cricketers to Rochdale as an event of the special interest to very many of our readers, the *Rochdale Observer* says determined to obtain, if possible, some information regarding the team from the Parsees themselves, and with this object in view instructed one of its reporters to wait wait on the dusky gentlemen at their hotel. The following is his account of a meeting which he had with them:—

THE PARSEES "AT HOME."

Having ascertained that the Parsees were staying at Duckworth's Temperance Hotel, and that they were expected to be "at home for luncheon" shortly after noon, I called at te hotel about hal-past twelve o'clock to-day (Tuesday). On asking for the gentlemen I wished to see I was directed to the commercial room on the second floor. Here I found the cricketing company quite "at home," and evidently in excellent spirits. They were laughing, chatting, and and joking together in a style which showed that taken as a whole they could not be otherwise than real "jolly good fellows." As soon as I was noticed waiting in the doorway one of the party came forward, and in an easy, altogether unaffected style, inquired "Do you want to speak with any one of our party?" The question was asked in excellent English, but there was in the tone of the words much more melody than an ordinary Englishman could have put into them. This was of sourse due to the fact that the speaker was using a language altogether different to his native tongue. My reply was in the affirmative, and I added, "May I see your captain, Mr. Kanga?" "Certainly," was the ready response, and two or three of the party immediately went of search of the gentleman for whom I had asked. Will you tase a chair? politely required one of the Parsee gentlemen as soon as I had stated my desire to see the captain, and, almost before I cound make out what was happening, I frund myself being bowed most courteously to a seat which had been placed ready for my occupation. As soon as I was seated the jooking previously noticed was oesumed, and at once I was treated as one of tho company, and informed, just as though I had a right to know it, what it was that the party had been doing when I first appeared in the room. The appearance of Mr. Kanga and his ready acquiescence in a suggestion that he should submit to being interviewed on behalf of his travelling companious stopped the harmless fun for a moment, but as he and I retired to a corner of the room to have a quiet chat together I noticed that the laeghing and chatting commenced once more, and appeared likely to speedily become as lively as ever. "The Persians are generally gay, polite, and hospitable," says an old "gazeteer." "Parsees are very much like Persian," thought I, as I accompanied the captain of the team to the end of the room. It may be as well to state here that a Parsee is an adherent to the ancient Persian religion, and that the Parsee race are now settled in India.

THE PARSEES AND THEIR PURPOSE.

With marked courtesy Mr. Kanga provided me with a seat near a table conveniently placed for writing, and then, having found a seat for himself, declared that he was ready to answer any question I thought fit to ask him, and to tell me all I cared to know about himself and his party. The real business of the inter-

view commenced with the question, "When did you leave India?"

"We started from Bombay," said Mr. Kanga, "on the 7th of May, and arrived in England on the 31st May. We had a very good and quick voyage. We sailed in a steamship belonging to the Austrian Lloyd's line, and we travelled *via* Trieste, Venice, Turin, and Paris to London. Our party numbers fifteen, namely, Messrs. P. D. Kanga (captain), M. D. Kanga (my brother), D. C. Pandole, D. S. Mehta, A. D. Vatcha, M. E. Pavri, I. M. Davecha, K. R. Ieranee, B. D. Mody, D. N. Witer, N. C. Bapasola, D. F. Dubash, J. M. Morenes, S. H. Harver and R. D. Cooper. That name you will notice is quite English," observed Mr. Kanga, laughing merrily, "Messrs. Morenes and Harver," he continued, "visited England in 1886. They were members of the first team which visited England."

"What is your principal reason for visiting England?" I asked.

"Our chief object," replied the captain, "is a purely educational one. We wish to learn cricket and to see the chief exponents of the game. We know that the English people stand first in the science of cricket. We have no professionals at home, and therefore when we are there we only learn cricket by imitating the English cricketers who happen to play in India. We want to get a perfect insight into the game as it is played by its best professors, and therefore we have come here to England."

"Have you any native cricketers in India?"

"Oh, yes; we have altogether 2,000 Parsee cricketers forming 100 clubs, in Bombay alone, and the time is fast approaching when you will see not only one team but two, or perhaps three, teams of Parsee cricketers making their appearance here to play matches with the great lights of cricketing fame in England. The 2,000 Parsee cricketers of Bombay are all amateurs, there is not one professional amongst them. This team that is now in Rochdale is composed of the best cricketers we could gather together in Bombay. Since our arrival in England we have played nine matches, and of those we have lost four, won one, and drawn three. That accounts for eight out of the nine. The remaining match we commenced at Richmond, but it had to be abandoned on account of heavy rain. Out of the three matches drawn we should have won two if time had allowed of their being played out. They ended decidedly in our favour. Two of them were played at Blackheat and one was at Portsmouth. We have seen typical cricket—excellent play—in some of the places we have visited, and we hope that before leaving England we shall at least have learnt something of real English cricket. We hope also to engage a professional to return to Bombay with us. We intend to engage Abel, the Surrey professional, if we can. We are playing in all 30 two day's matches in England, and also return matches with the Marylebone Club at Lords, with the Surrey gentlemen and with the gentlemen of Richmond. All our fixtures are made by Mr. C. W. Allcock, secretary of the Surrey County Cricket Club, who has made very fair arrangements for us this time. We are spending more than £3,000 over this visit to England, and we only wish for the support of the English public and the Press to encourage us. Our object is not at all a speculative one, and so far our receipts will not cover half our expenses. Our fees vary. The Marylebone Club and the Surrey Club have promised to give us the full receipts, and other clubs have given us some 50, some 60, and some 75 per cent. on the gross receipts at the gates. We shall start for home in the middle of September."

"Have you been in England before?" I asked, my *vis-a-vis*, having been somewhat surprised by his thorough acquaintance with my native tongue.

"No," answered Mr. Kanga, "this is my first visit to this country. The hospitality of the English people has pleased us greatly. We have been very well treated indeed by some of the clubs, and have had a very pleasant welcome in every town we have visited. Here in Rochdale we have been conducted to some of your most interesting places by a gentleman living in the town. On Monday he took us to the police court, where the magistrates were trying prisoners and"—(this with a smile)—"whilst we were there some of the officers wanted us to remove our caps, but we could not do that."

"No," I ventured to remark, "the customs of your people would not permit of that, I suppose."

By our people," Mr. Kanga resumed, "the wearing of the cap in a place such as a court of justice is regarded as the chief symbol of respect. Sometimes when we are playing cricket we put on very big, high hats, because that signifies the greatest respect we can pay to anybody. When you came into this room you removed your hat; you see that I keep my cap on my head. You remove your hat to show courtesy; I wear my cap for the same purpose."

"Have you visited any other places in Rochdale?"

"Yes, we have been over the Town Hall, and this morning we were conducted over Messrs. Kelsall & Kemp's mill. We were very much delighted with what we saw there, and also with the explanations that were given us of the different processes at work there. The manager of the mill was very kind and courteous to us.

With this sentence my business with Mr. Kanga finished. His comrades were waiting for his company at luncheon, and as his time was becoming precious I made him "good afternoon," and, as he gracefully returned the compliment, left him to join his party.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S DUEL.

IN the French Chamber on the 12th instant, as was stated in our telegraphic columns the following morning, a scene occurred in which General Boulanger called M. Floquet a liar. A challenge to mortal combat followed, and in the contest, it will be remembered, both combatants were injured. The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* gives the following account of the scene in the Chamber:—

General Boulanger unexpectedly made his appearance shortly after the sitting had begun, and, what is more, he asked the House to invite the Cabinet to request the President of the Republic to dissolve it. He had a lively altercation with M. Floquet, for which he was censured, and has since resigned his seat. All this was sprung upon Parliament and the country without the slightest warning, and there is no doubt that the General wants to make some capital out of the National *Fete*. There had been a hot debate on certain scandals when General Boulanger, who had been seated at his place on the Extreme Left—the cynosure of all feminine eyes, and looking all the better for his trip to Brittany—asked to be allowed to speak. To the exasperation of the Moderates, he calmly began by inviting honourable members to return their mandates to Universal Suffrage, as its wishes on this point were perfectly clear. It was in the name of half-a-million of electors in all parts of France that he pronounced the word "dissolution," which was to be heard everywhere, despite the efforts made to stifle it. From every quarter its echo, growing in volume, was penetrating to the Chamber, and the applause which hailed those Deputies who advocated dissolution, showed that the House could no longer neglect it without increasing its responsibilities to that great people which desired that the immortal centenary of 1789 should find it consistent with itself and the French Revolution—firm, united, and reconciled in the Republic. He did not doubt that their patriotism would be equal to the sacrifice which the country deemed necessary, and, having done his own duty he would say, "Do yours!" He therefore proposed that the Chamber should vote the immediate consideration of the following resolution: "The Chamber, convinced of the necessity of fresh elections, invites the Government to ask the President of the Republic to use the right to dissolve it conferred on him by the Fifth Clause of the Constitutional Law of February 25, 1875."

General Boulanger, after reading out his proposition, went on to remark that there was nothing unconstitutional in it.

He demanded urgency for "imperious reasons"—"Imperious!" cried the Moderates amid loud laughter—but he had not the slightest desire to raise an agitation in the country. Far from this he would pacify it as soon as this could possibly be done. A general election next year might injure the Exhibition and disturb business. It must, therefore, be advanced or delayed. Meanwhile, "Constitutional questions" were still unsettled; the Estimates were not voted, and the "douziemes provisories" were the result of "the inexcusable indolence" of the House. Let the Chamber beware! The descredit into which the Executive had fallen might well extend to the Institutions themselves. "Revision" could alone render the Republic invulnerable; but the present Chamber could only have chance majorities on negative programmes. Its Ministerial Staff was played out, he added, amid protests and laughter. It had already upset five Ministeries, and the sixth, which was only one "deception" the more, merely owed its existence to the strange war which was being waged against new ideas. "Who is the author?" cried the Republicans as the General returned to his place.

M. Wickersheimer having proposed that no attention should be paid to General Boulanger's resolution, M. Floquet explained that it was not unconstitutional, but he added, amid applause from the Moderates and protests from the Right, that the Ministry would not ask the President of the Republic to dissolve the Chamber. As for his statement that there was no majority in the House, General Boulanger had on a previous occasion learned to his cost that this was not the case. "It is a concentration promoted by fear!" cried M. Le Herisse, amid cries and protests. Evidently General Boulanger's majority was firmer.

"It is on all these benches," said M. Floquet, pointing to the Right. **The Republicans cheered to the echo, while M. Dugue de La Fauconnerie cried, "Appeal to the country if you dare!" He had only** obtained the votes of the foes of the Republic with those of a few dephlicans. Here the General protested. Again, when M. Floquet twitted him with absenting himself from the Chamber, he shouted, "I have appealed to the country!" "Yes, and the country has replied to you in the Charente," retorted M. Floquet. Here the Right pointed to their newly-elected colleague, who is a Bonapartist. Had the present Cabinet been "a deception"? "Certainly!" cried M. de Cassagnac. "Perhaps so," said M. Floquet, "but only for M. de Cassagnac and the General." M. Boulanger called his ideas novel. They were probably the ideas which he had sought in the churches and ante-chambers in which he had passed his life. The Republicans cheered, while the Right asked that M. Floquet should be called to order. General Boulanger, he continued, wanted "Dissolution," while his own party was being broken up.

There was another noisy scene, and then M. Floquet in conclusion, said that the celebration of the French Revolution was near at hand. It was not the consecration of a man who threatened its work that the people would accomplish as the chief idea of the Revolution—it was the destruction of military supremacy.

M. Floquet resumed his seat amid loud Republican cheers, and then General Boulanger returning to the Tribune, took M. Floquet to task as "an ill-bred colleague," and was called to order. He had appealed in the Charente, and the country had answered. Well, he would tell the Premier to summon Prince Victor, as a Bonapartist had been elected. Then he would ask him to retract his personalities, which had deeply wounded him. "I have answered four times, 'you lie!'" he exclaimed. M. Floquet sat quietly in his place, but the House was beside itself with excitement. The Reactionaries cried "Bravo!" and "He was provoked to do this!" Meanwhile M. Meline asked the General to explain his language under penalty of the censure. "To whom is the censure to be applied—to M. Floquet or to me?" M. Boulanger asked coolly. "I had a right to reply," he added, "I have been personally attacked. I have never loitered in ante-chambers." The excitement increased when he went on to say that as the liberty of the Tribune was violated he would resign. Suiting the action to the word, M. Boulanger stalked out of the House. The censure was then pronounced, after which M. Meline read a letter from the General tendering his resignation. He added that the vote of the Chamber on the "Censure question" was tantamount to the rejection of his proposition. The Republicans laughed ironically, and soon after the sitting broke up.

In the evening M. Floquet sent his seconds to General Boulanger to arrange for a duel, and long swords were the weapons chosen.

The duel between M. Floquet, the Premier, and General Boulanger, was fought next morning at 10 o'clock. At the second engagement between the combatants, General Boulanger was slightly wounded in the leg, M. Floquet receiving a slight wound in the right hand. On the third renewal of the combat M. Floquet was very slightly touched in the left breast, while his adversary was wounded in the throat. The hæmorrhage which resulted prevents the doctors at present from pronouncing decidedly whether or not the wound received by General Boulanger is of a serious character. The seconds were MM. Clemenceau and Perrin for M. Floquet, and MM. le Herisse and Laisant for General Boulanger.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING.

THE meeting between the two Emperors was to take place on the 19th inst. on board the Russian Imperial yacht Derjava. The Czar will proceed in this vessel to meet the German squadron, the Russian escort consisting of two war vessels. Upon falling in with the Russian ships the Emperor William was to go on board the Derjava, and the two squadrons to sail in company for Cronstadt. After the official reception their Majesties were to leave Cronstadt for Peterhof. The Emperor William to be accompanied by Count Herbert Bismarck and the Czar's suite on board the Derjava include M. de Giers, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The significance of the meeting of the German and Russian Emperors continues to be keenly discussed abroad. In Berlin politicians and diplomatists are said to be of opinion that the Imperial meeting will effect no material change in the political situation. For some time past there has been no expectation that war would break out very early. As to other questions, especially that of Bulgaria, it is not anticipated that there will be any great change for a year or so. The Bulgarian difficulty, in particular, it is thought, is unlikely to show any progress towards a permanent solution, as there is nothing to indicate the probability of the conflicting parties abandoning their old views.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent received the following statement from "a well-informed personage":—

"It is an error to suppose that it is intended to inaugurate a transformation in European politics or to restore a triple Imperial alliance. It will be an open demonstration of the continuance of good relations between Russia and Germany—not by any means a sign of his Majesty's intention to abandon the German policy of neutrality. Germany, again, is not going to interfere in any way in the Balkan Peninsula in Russia's favour. In this sphere Germany yields precedence, as hitherto, to Austria-Hungary, which is well able to look after her own interests. With regard to Prince Ferdinand, no negotiations have yet taken place. The main purpose of the meeting is practically to show that the words of William II. in his first Speech from the Throne, declaring his friendship for the Czar, were seriously meant and seriously taken. This fact justifies the hope that peace will be long preserved, especially as the French seem to be more peacefully disposed at present than for a long time past. This policy of Germany is completely assented to and supported by both her allies, especially at Vienna, where the preservation of peace is also desired, and where the Emperor's visit to the Czar is viewed with satisfaction. The relations of Germany with England also remain excellent. The report that Germany, in order to preserve peace in Europe, is calling Russia's attention to India, is a sheer fabrication. Of course, Germany does not think of defending the interests of Great Britain in India, any more than she does of championing Austria's interests in the Balkan Peninsula or Italy's in the Mediterranean. She has her hands too full of her own business to attend to that of others."

In Vienna it is thought not a little significant that the semi-official *Fremdenblatt*, in an article it devotes to the situation, does not so much as mention Bulgaria in connection with the visit of William II. to St. Petersburg. It expresses the hope, indeed, that the personal intercourse between the Russian and German Sovereigns may tend to clear the atmosphere; but the words of the Vienna Foreign Office organ scarcely conceal the fact that the coming interview is not viewed there altogether without anxiety.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

"Everybody feels that a critical moment in European affairs is approaching. The German Emperor is going to Russia on a mission of peace, and there is a forced hopefulness in official circles here as to his chances of success. Those, however, who really expect that the young Emperor and Count Herbert Bismarck will prevail on the Czar to modify his attitude in regard to Eastern affairs are not many. The Czar would have to be first persuaded that the policy which he has hitherto been following was all wrong, and, as he remained impervious to the hints which were given him to this effect at Skiernievice and Kremsier, it does not seem likely that he will be more open to conviction now. Nobody doubts that the Czar will give assurances of his desire to maintain peace, and should it be impressed upon him that the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy is a very solid fact, the world will not have to fear any aggressive action on Russia's part for a long time to come. But to suppose that Russia may be brought, under German auspices, to agree to an amicable settlement, concessions would have to be made by Austria-Hungary which all the semi-official organs of the Vienna Cabinet are at present declaring to be impossible."

GERMANY.

According to the *Berlin Post*, the Emperor, in accepting the resignation of Lieut-Gen von Caprivi, conferred upon the retiring chief of the Admiralty the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle.

The medical report on the illness of the late Emperor Frederick was published in Berlin on the 10th inst. It comprises about ninety octavo pages. A Berlin correspondent says that the object appears to be to show that in the difference of opinion which arose between the English and German medical men the latter were in the right.

Professor Virchow has delivered to the Berlin Trades Unions a touching memorial address upon the Emperor Frederick. He concluded with a very warm tribute to the Empress Victoria.

The Imperial Tribunal at Leipsic, on July 2 delivered judgment in the case of the three Alsatians found guilty of having sold to the French Government secret information relating to the railway arrangements in Alsace-Lorraine in the event of mobilisation. The railway official, Dietz, is sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and deprivation of civil rights for the same period, his wife to four years' penal servitude and deprivation of civil rights for five years, and the dyer, Appel, to nine years' detention in a fortress and one year's imprisonment.

The bill making provision for workpeople who become incapcitated by age or illness has been drawn up by the Committees of the Federal Council. The measure provides for compulsory insurance, the funds for which are to be raised in three parts, one part to be contributed by the Empire by means of assessment, the second part by premiums to be paid by the employers of labour, and the remaining share by contributions from the employed, men paying twenty-one pfennige (2½d.) and women fourteen pfennige (1 3-5d.) per week. Every man on becoming invalided will receive an allowance of 120 marks (£6), and every woman eighty marks (£4), while the pension of aged working people will commence at the age of seventy-one with an allowance of 180 marks (£9). There is to be no reduction in the pension of working men who may have been prevented from paying their contributions in consequence of military service.

FRANCE.

The Commissary of Police in Paris, on July 6, seized, at the residence of M. Dufeuille, Director of the Orleanist Press, copies of a letter addressed by the Comte de Paris to the recently elected Conservative Mayors. The letter says: "You have to protect municipal liberties and finance against an extravagant and tyrannical Administration. The party, of which this administration is the willing tool, compromises the Republic, and will cause its downfall. The day is at hand when we shall all have to unite to reconstitute the Government of France, and establish it on a desirable basis. The Republic has not given to the Communes their promised liberty, and Republicans consider any means justifiable to secure for themselves a majority in the municipal councils. The Commune is divided into oppressors and oporessed, and subjected to a system of obligatory budgets; it no longer disposes independently of its resources. Parents no longer control the manner in which their children are to be educated. An ephemeral Government will perhaps promise you the restitution of your lost liberties, but do not expect that it will be able to keep its promise. Its first care will rather be to destroy the liberties that remain to you. Monarchy can alone restore them; alone bring back order in the Commune as in the State."

As the *Soleil* containing the letter was freely sold in the streets and boulevards, a Paris correspondent infers that the seizure was merely an administrative measure to entitle the Government to institute proceedings if they think proper, rather than an attempt to prevent the circulation of the address. The Conservative newspapers protest against the seizure which they declare to be illegal. The Republican journals generally describe the letter as a seditious and ridiculous production, but many of them condemn the seizure as a clumsy measure.

RUSSIA.

Several Bulgarian officers attached to Russian regiments have been offered the privilege of entering the Russian army and definitely quitting the Bulgarian service.

A marked change in favour of a closer understanding with Germany is becoming apparent in Russian public opinion, and there are evident signs of the gratification which the Emperor William's impending visit to St. Petersburg affords to Russian *amour propre*. The fact that Germany took the initiative in a *rapprochement* with Russia, although well aware that the Russian Government was determined not to swerve from its political programme, is regarded in St. Petersburg as indicating Germany's intention to favour a settlement of pending questions in conformity with the Russian programme, and thus place Russo-German relations on a solid basis.

BULGARIA.

It is not expected that diplomatic action in the Bulgarian question will be resumed by Russia until after the meeting between the Emperor William and the Czar. As regards the form which Russian action may take, it is believed that the Czar's Government will address a Circular Note to the signatory Power's of the Treaty of Berlin, setting forth its views upon the best means of effecting a settlement, which, it is stated, will involve in several points a modification of the attitude hitherto observed by Russia. It is, however, not considered probable that the Russian proposals will produce any essential change in the standpoint of the Austro-Hungarian Government, which adheres to the view that the exercise of individual influence in Bulgaria by any Power is contrary to the Berlin Treaty.

Intelligence from Sofia states that the German Consul, who has charge of the interests of Russian subjects in Bulgaria, has presented a Note to the Bulgarian Government protesting against the order doubling the duty on Russian spirit imported into the principality. It is added that the Council of Ministers has nevertheless decided to uphold the measure.

MR. MANDEVILLE'S DEATH.

MR JOHN MANDEVILLE, one of the best known Nationalists in the South of Ireland, who was Mr. William O'Brien's fellow-prisoner in Tullamore Gaol, died, on July 8, at Clonkilla House, Mitchelstown, three days after his liberation. He was thirty-eight years of age. He was ill only three days, suffering from a throat affection, engendered in Tullamore Gaol. Mr. Mandeville was one of the first imprisoned under the Crimes Act.

An inquest was opened and adjourned before the interment.

The funeral procession of Mr. John Mandeville was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed in Ireland. It extended about three miles, and was composed of contingents from the most distant parts of the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Limerick. In it were no fewer than one hundred priests, while the members of the Gaelic Athletic Association gathered from the different branches in the district to the number of more than a thousand and formed a guard of honour to the body. Another guard of fifty tenants on horses brought up the rear. The chief mourners were Mr. Ambrose Mandeville and Mr. Fred. Mandeville, together with other members of their families. Behind them in the first row came Mr. W. O'Brien, Mr. Davitt, Mr. T. D. S

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INFANT MARRIAGE IN INDIA.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, July 10, the Earl of Northbrook asked the Secretary for India whether he had received any information from the Viceroy of India on the subject of the reported recent action of the Princes of Rajpootana regarding the Hindoo custom of infant marriage. The noble Earl said these influential Princes had come forward voluntarily to commence possibly the greatest reform that could be introduced into Hindoo society in India. They deserved the highest praise for the enlightened view they had taken on this important social question.

Viscount Cross was glad to say that the rumour was true. Any example set by these Princes would, he was sure, have the greatest effect upon the whole of India. He looked upon this event as, in one sense, one of the greatest advances which had taken place in India in the present generation. The step might lead to changes in India which nobody could foresee. At a meeting of the ruling chiefs of Rajpootana they passed unanimously resolutions curtailing enormously the expenses of marriage and of funerals. They also passed a rule that for the future no girl should be married under the age of fourteen, and no boy under the age of eighteen, unless there was a contract of marriage before the passing of the rule. These changes would be received with great satisfaction throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) The despatch on the subject was one of great interest, and he should be glad to present it to the House. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of Carlisle was certain that this announcement would be received throughout the whole of England with joy.

The Earl of Kimberley desired to emphasise the fact that this proceeding had been taken on the initiative of the chiefs themselves. That was of great importance. No great change in India had any chance of success unless it proceeded from the people. He looked upon this reform as a precedent which would likely lead to further changes.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN J. B. CHATTERTON.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 9, Mr. Conybeare asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was the fact that Captain J. B. Chatterton (late Bengal Staff Corps) was compelled by the Medical Board to submit himself to the surgical operation of dividing the left tendon Achilles at the time and place specified by such Board; whether any and what delay occurred in the carrying out of the operation by the medical officers of the Board; whether, as a consequence of such delay, other and how many further operations were rendered necessary which had resulted in the maiming of Captain Chatterton for life; whether the above facts were established by the evidence and certificates of Sir William Ferguson, Mr. Edwin Canton, Mr. Hancock, M Nelaton, M. Anger, Signori Sivori, and Jherini, and Mr. W. Adams; whether the Secretary of State for India in Council in 1876, as a special case, advanced the sum of £250 for urgent surgical aid and deducted the sum of £12 10s. each quarter for five years in repayment of such advance, and whether they were recorded in the India Office; and, if so, whether he would lay before the House the certificates of the abovementioned medical authorities, together with the orders, proceedings, or reports of the Medical Board under the following dates—Sept. 5, 1868, Jan. 5, 1869, and March 11, 1869.

Sir J. Gorst: I must refer the hon. member generally to statements which have been made on Captain Chatterton's case in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for India in 1881 and 1882 and by myself last week. The answers to the specific questions put are as follows. To one and two and, consequently, to four, in the negative. To three I refer to my statement last week. To five in the affirmative. To six there are no papers which the Secretary of State considers it necessary to lay before Parliament, but if the hon. member will specify in a motion for a return any papers he requires, the Secretary of State will consider how far his wishes can be complied with. (Hear, hear.)

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT IN MADRAS.

On Tuesday, July 10, Sir J. Gorst, in reply to Mr. W. M'Laren, said: The orders of the Government of India for the suspension of the Contagious Diseases Act in Madras, Bombay, and Bassein were issued on Monday May 19. The Secretary of State has been informed, in answar to an enquiry made by him, that in Bombay the suspension did not take ploce till June 30; but that the Government of India is making inquiries into the reason for this delay.

INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

Sir J. Gorst, in reply to Mr. S. Smith, said, the careful attention of successive secretaries of State and Governments of India has been from time to time given to the subject of factory labour in India. A Commission was appointed ten years ago, and reported as described in the question of the hon. member for Oldham. Act No. XV. of 1881 regulates factory labour and restricts the employment of children. A special report on Indian factories was recently drawn up by Mr. Jones, formerly inspector of factories in Bombay, which is printed as an appendix to the report of the Chief Inspector of factories (in this country) for the year ending the 31st of October, 1857. On May 3 a despatch was sent by the Secretary of State in Council to the Government of India calling attention to this report and asking for an early report on the working of the Indian Factory Act, and inquiring whether it is proposed to modify the Act in the direction of additional stringency. To this despatch the Secretary of State is now awaiting a reply.

WILD BIRDS IN INDIA.

Sir J. Gorst, in answer to Mr. J. Maclean, said The Act as to wild birds referred to received the assent of the Governor-General on Oct. 21, 1887. It has, therefore, been scarcely long enough in operation to see whether it will be effective to prevent the evils complained of in the question.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CEYLON.

On Thursday, July 12, Sir E. Watkin asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether the Government railways in Ceylon were being worked for revenue and not to promote cultivation and trade; whether complaints had reached him that the high rates of transport charged with this object seriously affected the planters of coffee, tea, and other crops in competing with planters in other countries; and whether he would have the subject investigated with a view to the rates being assimilated to the English or American standards.

Sir J. Gorst, for Baron H. De Worms, said: The Ceylon Government railways have been constructed and are being worked with the object of promoting cultivation and trade. There appear to have been no complaints of excessive rates, and there is no intention of assimilating them to the standards referred to. The railways having been constructed mainly for the benefit of the planting interest, it is not unreasonable that the charges should be fixed at such a rate as to throw upon that interest a fair share of the cost for which the whole taxpaying community is ultimately responsible. In these circumstances there would be no advantage in any special investigation.

INDIAN STAMPED PAPERS.

Mr. Hanbury asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the competition for the supply of Indian stamped papers had yet been settled; whether it was the fact that in the early part of the year Mr. Purcell, the Comptroller of Stamps, reported to the Secretary of State or to the Board of Inland Revenue, acting as his agents in this matter, that stamps which now cost 24,000l a year could, upon competition, be obtained for some 19,500l.; whether the Comptroller's estimate had been borne out by the result of the competition; what was the name of the firm whose tender had been accepted; and what was the aggregate amount of that tender.

Sir J. Gorst: I have to answer the first of the hon. member's questions in the affirmative. The second I have also to answer in the affirmative, the result being arrived at by the use of cheaper paper. With regard to the third question I have to state that the new contract is £19,928 per annum instead of £34,840; but of this reduction of £14,912, £7,188 is due to the substitution by the Government of India of a cheaper paper for certain stamps, as allowed for by Mr. Purcell. Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s tender was accepted.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE MAURITIUS.

Sir J. Gorst, on behalf of Baron H. de Worms, stated in reply to Sir E. Watkin that there was no telegraphic communication with the Mauritius, but that messages were sent as opportunity offered, by steam vessels from Aden, Natal, and Australia. The proposal of the Malagasy Government to assist in establishing direct communication with Great Britan through their territory had not come under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, but various schemes for the laying of the cable to Mauritius, *via* Madagascar, had been, and still were, under consideration. It had not, however, been possible to make provisions for that service, and until arrangements could be made for meeting the cost of a cable it was not possible to come to any decision as to the particular route.

THE IRRAWADY FLOTILLA COMPANY.

In answer to Mr. Bradlaugh Sir J. Gorst said he had received a telegram regarding the payments made to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company from the Viceroy at Simla, dated July 7, 1888:—"My telegram 28th of June, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. Charges against Civil as follows:—Passages—1885-86, 26,800 rs.; 1886-87, 1,19,000 rs.; 1887-88, 1,67,500 rs.; total 3,13,300 rs. Passages, prisoners—1885-86, 9,400 rs.; 1886-87, 21,300 rs.; 1887-88, 23,700 rs.; total 54,400 rs. Freight on stores—1887-88, 20,700 rs. Freight on treasure—1885-86, 3,200 rs.; 1886-87, 7,900; 1887-88, 15,700 rs; total, 26,800 rs. Conveyance of mails, 1885-86, 1,15,300 rs.; 1886-87, 99,300 rs.; 1887-88, 96,000 rs.; total 3,11,100 rs. Total amount for these years, 7,26,300 rs. Payments for other services will follow.

HAIL AND SNOW IN ENGLAND.

According to the mail papers extraordinarily unseasonable weather has prevailed in England. On one morning at eight o'clock Valentia was the only station reporting to the Meteorological Office at which the thermometer exceeded 55degs., whilst at many of the Scotch and English stations the temperature was below 50 degs., and in London and at Oxford it was only 44 degs.

A close examination of the London records from 1861 fails to show so low a reading in July, the nearest approach being 50 degs. registered in 1879. The highest temperatures registered throughout yesterday were also equally low for the season; 55 degs., was scarcely reached at any of the northern or central stations, and 60 degs. was only attained at the extreme southern and south-western stations. In London the thermometer did not exceed 54 degs., whilst last year in July the lowest maximum day temperature was 68 degs; in 1886 it was 61 degs., and in 1885 67 degs. At Haparanda, which is within the Arctic circle, the temperature yesterday morning was 13 degs. warmer than in London, and in parts of Norway and Sweden the thermometer was still higher.

At ten o'clock at night the thermometer in London stood at 50 degs, and the sky having cleared there were indications of a much lower temperature.

Very stormy weather was experienced at Ramsgate. The wind blew a gale from the north and north-West, accompanied by exceptionally heavy showers. The rain storm continued, with slight intervals during the day. The Sir Walter Raleigh (steamship) arrived from Dover with a large contingent of passengers, having experienced rough weather during the passage. The London boat carried very few passengers, and did not call at Margate, nor go on to Dover. The fishing fleet did not venture out. The Ramsgate smack Sarah and Edward arrived in the afternoon with her mizen and booms broken.

Extraordinary weather is being experienced at Dover and on the South-East Coast. Rain fell in torrents, and it was intensely cold and winterly. A pilot, who landed in the afternoon, stated that severe weather was experienced on the East Coast, on the way down from the North of England. A snowstorm, lasting nearly two hours, was encountered just before entering the Channel. The continuous wintry weather is having very severe effect on the fruit crops, and young game are being found dead in fields killed by the cold.

A tremendous hailstorm broke over Cheshire late on the 16th inst., followed by a heavy down fall of rain, which continued till yesterday afternoon. The floods of the past week are doing great damage to the hay crops; many acres lie blackened and rotting on the ground.

On the Tyne a strong north-easterly gale sprang up, and was accompanied by high seas and heavy rain. A number of Buckhaven fishing boats put into the river with the loss of the whole of their nets, and having suffered greatly from the storm. According to telegrams received, several Scotch fishing boats from the Tyne had run into Sunderland and Hartlepool, also with the loss of nets.

A telegram from Keswick states that snow fell on the higher mountains. Not even the oldest person in the district remembers such a circumstance. Ten years ago, on July 20, 1878, there was a heavy hailstorm, following a week of excessive heat. This year the temperature—excepting June 25 and 26—has been abnormally low.

For ten days bitterly wintry weather prevailed in Inverness-shire. Falls of snow completely covered the Glenfeshie Hills to the depth of six inches. The Grampian ranges are white with snow, and the effect on the principal moors in Scotland will be disastrous.

Two large ships from India, with jute, the Muncaster Castle and Forest Hall, were spoken on the 16th off St. Abbs Head, in tow, and it is feared they have been driven out to sea, the tugs being unable to make headway against the gale.

The occurrence of such cold weather on two consecutive days in July is apparently without precedent, so far as can be ascertained from the recorded observations of temperature. In London the maximum on each day has been as much as 29degs. below the average, and, as a rule, the warmest period of the whole year occurs in the middle of the present month. The mean daily value of temperature in London was 49, which, according to average conditions, occurs at the end of April or the middle of October. The Greenwich observations for the last seventy-five years only give two instances of the mean daily temperature below 50 degs in July; these are 47·7 on the 20th, in 1836, and 48·0 on the 8th, in 1856. In 1879, which is the most recent year in any way comparable with the present, the lowest maximum temperature was 59degs. on the 21st, which is 5 degs. warmer than that of the last two days, and the 3d was the only other day during the month with the maximun reading below 60 degs. The lowest daily mean in 1879 was 55 degs. on the 11th, which was 6degs. warmer than the corresponding day this year. In 1860 the cold during the Summer was, perhaps, as prolonged as in any year on record. The Greenwich observations show that every day was below the mean temperature, from May 27 to October 4—a period of 131 days. July had some remarkably low minimum temperatures, but the coldest day throughout the month was 5 degs warmer than either of the last two days, and the highest day temperature did not fall below 60degs. In 1856, when the average for one day was identical with that of yesterday, the lowest naximum reading recorded during the month was 59.7degs, and this was the only day on which 60degs was not reached, whereas this year there have been already four days with a lower temperature and two consecutive days below 55degs. The recent heavy rains have in many places already made up amounts in excess of the average fall for July; in London the measurement from the 1st to 11th is 0·40in. more than the average total fall for the whole month.

THE PRINCE DE CHANDERNAGOR.

At Hammersmith Police-court on July 6, Eugene Courjon, who was styled Prince de Chandernagor, Coningham Road, Shepherd's Bush, was brought up on remand, charged with the abduction of Margherita Perroni, a girl under the age of eighteen, against the wish of her mother. As Mr. Montagu Williams had not heard the case previously, the whole of the evidence as reported was read over. Matilda Perroni, the mother, in her evidence stated that her professional name was Saurel. She came from Paris with her two daughters and the Prince, who offered to assist her to obtain a situation as a music teacher or an opera singer. The Prince, while he was in Paris, offered to marry her daughter Margherita, and she consented. On the evidence of Nellie Deeks being read, Mr. Besley, for the defence, called attention to her statement that the Prince directed her not to bring the girls to her residence, and said it was most important. Mr. Besley proceeded with the cross-examination of the mother, and said the Prince was charged with the abduction of the daughter with the intent to have unlawful carnal knowledge. He wished to show that there was an engagement of marriage, a quarrel, a reconciliation, and no intent, except to protect her from her mother's violence. Letters were put in showing that the parties had been on very friendly terms, the mother expressing her gratitude for the favours of the Prince. In cross-examination, Mme. Perroni said she tore up her daughter's certificate of birth in a rage. The certificate was obtained for the marriage. He asked for her daughter's hand, and she then said, "Prince, do as you promised.' It was with regard to the marriage settlement. There was a scene, and he threatened her with a dagger. It was twelve days before the children were away. She denied having stated that she wished her daughters to sell flowers in streets where old gentlemen could be found. A letter written by her daughter, in French, addressed to the accused, and received that morning, was put in and read. It expressed sympathy with the Prince, and sorrow to see him in the sad position, suffering for loving her, and praying that he would return. Mr. M. Williams interposed by observing there was no evidence to prove that accused knew the age of the girl. In answer to Mr. Norman, who prosecuted, the witness said she told the Prince the age of her daughter. After hearing witnesses, Mr. Montagu Williams dismissed the case. Mr. Besley: I say nothing Mr. Montagu Williams: I am not surprised. The accused was then liberated.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th July 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·702
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	83
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	9·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·3
General Directions of Wind.	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours'	500
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total for during month	21·57
year	39·30
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th inst.	0·29

* From midnight to midnight.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY.

The following inspired official statement is published by the Russian *Official Messenger* in reply to certain criticisms which have appeared in the Russian newspapers as to the cost of construction and material efficiency of the Central Asian Railway:—"The St. Peterburg *Gazette* inserted in its issue, No. 165, an article upon M. Vaclik's brochure, 'The Trans-Caspian Railway: its objects and future.' This article contained a large number of incorrect details concerning the construction and the development of the line in question. For instance, it states that the line cost sixty million roubles, whereas at the most the sum did not exceed forty millions. It also affirms that to keep the road in a good state of repair five workmen per verst will be required, and that they will be worked without intermission, while in reality there will be needed very few more than one workman per verst for this task. The assertion also that all the bridges on the line are made of wood is quite incorrect. As a matter of fact there exist a large number of wooden bridges on stone supports across water channels, but none of these have a greater width than 4½ yards. All the other bridges, of which there are 56, two of which exceed 90 yards in length, either are or soon will be made of iron, for which the necessary materials are now being deposited at the different spots. Finally, the writer of the article goes almost as far as to deny the existence even of the line, which, as everyone knows, has worked, is working now, and will continue to work despite certain unfavourable local conditions, such as the vast sandy tracts, which were formerly considered quite impracticable for the construction of a railway. The sand deserts were represented as an insurmountable obstacle to any regular attempt at exploitation, but, notwithstanding all these doubts and fears, the line now traverses those sands, and during the last three years has furnished a regular service of communication. In face of these facts it is strange to find attempts made to diminish the importance of the Trans-Caspian Railway, of which, by the admission even of our enemies, Russia has the right to feel proud."

OBITUARY.

GENERAL PENNYCUICK.

By the mail comes news of the death General of James Farrell Pennycuick, C. B., of the Royal Artillery. He was the eldest son of the late Brigadier-General John Pennycuick, C. B., K. H., who commanded a brigade in the Sikh war of 1849, and fell, with his youngest son, in the battle of Chillianwallah. James F. Pennycuick was born in 1829, and entered the army in 1847, and after attaining the rank of captain served in the Crimean campaign. He also served in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, and was present at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, the battle of Cawnpore on December 6, the siege and capture of Lucknow, &c. He next served with the expedition to China in 1860, and was present at the capture of the Taku forts and the surrender of Pekin.

COLONEL CODRINGTON.

By the death of Colonel Edward Christopher Codrington, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, which occurred last week at Exmouth, aged fifty, the army has lost an officer who had seen much service in India. The deceased officer was the only son of the late Captain Christopher Codrington, of the East India Company's service, and entered the army in 1856 as ensign, receiving his lieutenant's commission in the next year. Colonel Codrington served during the Indian Mutiny of 1857 and 1858, and was present during the occupation of the Alumbagh from Jan. 16 to March 10, 1858, including the repulse of the three separate attacks. He was also present at the memorable siege and capture of Lucknow, and at the subsequent operations in Oude, including the actions of Baree and Sirsee, receiving for his services a medal with clasp. Colonel Codrington next served in the 4th Sikh Infantry with the force under Brigadier-General Chamberlain against the Cabul Khel Waziris in 1859 and 1860, being present at the affair at Midanee, and receiving for his services another medal with clasp. His next regiment was the 5th Ghoorkas, with whom he served throughout the operations in Umbella, and for his conspicuous services he was mentioned in despatches and received another clasp. He also served with the same regiment during the Hazara campaign of 1868. During the Afghan war of 1878 and 1879 Colonel Codrington was present at the captue of Peiwar Kotal, for which he received a medal with clasp, also serving in 1881 as Assistant Adjutant-General with the Mahsud Waziri expedition. His commissions bore date—captain 1868, major 1876, lieutenant-colonel 1882 and colonel 1885.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, July 13.)

ADMIRALTY, 9th July, 1888.

The promotion of Fleet Engr G Boyd to the rank of Inspr of Machinery, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 16th March, 1888, has been cancelled, in accordance with his request.

Fleet Engr J C Weeks has been promoted to the rank of Inspt of Machinery in H M's Fleets.

Staff Engr J T Morgan has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engr in H M's Fleet.

Chief Engr M R Miller has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engr in H M's Fleet.

Engr J R D Johnson has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in H M's Fleet.

Staff Paymaster H W C E Batchelor has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in H M's Fleet.

Paymaster H W Paul has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in H M's Fleet.

The following Promotions have been made:—

Commanders.—H W Gibson, O P Tudor, A MacLeod, E S Poe, A C B Bromley, C Campbell, and J Durnford, to be Captains in H M's Fleet.

Lieutenants:—J E C Goodrich, J G M Field, R S Rolleston, C H Coobran, Sir H A Ogle, Bart, E P Jones, C Windham, S H M Login, G Huntingford, G H C MacArthur, J B Hay, T F Pullen, R Rundell Neeld, and H M T Jones, to be Commanders in H M's Fleet,

Sub-Lieutenants:—H G Smith, L de Wahl Satow, B R H Taylor, J C Tancred, P V Lewes, B W R Hall, W Lumsden, H F Oliver, H J O Millar, G W Windsor Dawes, E Edward Lacy, A E Poland, A B Purvis, and F E C Ryan, to be Lieutenants in H M's Fleet.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 13th July, 1888.

The East York Regt—Lieut Genl and Hony Genl E G Wynyard to be Col, vice Genl Sir W M S McMurdo, K C B, transferred to the Cheshire Regt.

The Cheshire Regt,—Genl Sir W M S McMurdo, K C B, from the East York Regt, to be Col, vice Genl F D George, C B, deceased.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders,), Genl the Hon R Rollo, C B, from Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Colonel, vice Genl Sir D A Cameron, G C B, deceased.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Lieut-Genl and Hony Genl G Erskine to be Col, vice Genl the Hon R Rollo, C B, transferred to the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Royal Artillery, Lieut Col and Col the Hon A B de Montmorency, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has been placed upon the Indian Supernumerary List, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 3rd April, 1888.

Capt R J Bevan to be Major, vice A J Lavie (late Madras), promoted to half-pay.

Lieut W Elliot to be Capt, vice R J Bevan, promoted.

Lieut A S Hoole resigns his Commission.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col F G Berkeley, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, to be Col, to command the 47th Regimental Dist (the Loyal North Lancashire Regt), vice Col E Meurant, who is about to be placed upon the Retired List.

Staff Lieut-Col and Col J Jopp, Bo S C, to be depy Qrmtr-Genl, Bombay, and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army, vice Lieut-Col J T Watling, Bo S C, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Lt Col A S Wynne from half-pay, to be a Depy Assist Adjt-Genl at Head-Quarters.

Capt B C Quill, the York and Lancaster Regt, to be Assist-Inspr of Gymnasia, vice Major G M Fox, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Capt R S S Baden-Powell, 13th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut-Gen H A Smyth, R A, Comdg the Troops, South Africa.

Half-Pay, The date of promotion to the rank of Lieut-Col of Major A J Lavie, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, as notified in the *Gazette* of the 26th June, 1888, is altered to the 8th June, 1881.

INDIA OFFICE, July 10.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officer of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Government in India:—

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Capt J W Anderson.

To be Capt—Lieut H Melvill.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts—Lieut K J Buchanan, from the Royal Marines, dated Jan 2, 1887, but to rank from Feb. 2nd, 1883; Lieut H C. Bernard, from the Hampshire Regt, dated Sept 4, 1886, but to rank from Aug 23, 1884.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut—Lieut M R Hunter, from the Worcestershire Regt. dated Oct 11, 1886, but to rank from Aug 29, 1885.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British steamer Drumburlie, 1,608 tons, Captain R Chubb, from Newport (July 1) arrived in port yesterday, laden with a cargo of 3,370 tons of coals R. Williams, the cook of the vessel, died during the voyage, of heat apoplexy. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates & Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Shannon	2162	C. R. Edwards	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Clan Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	Finlay Muir.
,, Werneth Hall	2690	W. Boulton	D	Edward, Bates & Co.
,, Apollo	2066	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
S.S. Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	L	M. Mackenzie.
,, C. of Dublin	2150	R. McNeil	M	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
,, Austria	3090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.
,, China	1394	E. Billings	P	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Sultan	2041	Collin	1	V. Ebram.
,, Taif	872	H. Schumacker	2	Hajee Cassum Joosubs.
,, Kashgar	1555	C. Gadd	3	P. & O. Co.
,, Lombardy	1570	C. F. Preston	4	P. & O. Co.
,, Bormida	1499	E. DeNegri	5	F. Bazzoni, Esq.
,, Mobile	917	J. T. Cronin	7	F. Bazzoni Esq.
,, Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Peveril	1974	Burgess	11	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Strathearn	1856	L. White	12	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Kt. Errant	2284	J. J. G. Mathews	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Queen Victoria	1508	P. Ewen	15	W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
30	Drumburlie (s)	Chubb	Newport, July 1.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, for Karachi.
,, Lombardy, for China.
Barque Glen Caladh, for Mauritius.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Mansuklal and D.

Jefferson B. and D., for petitioner. In the matter of Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the late Thucker Gopal Raisi, deceased—Thucker Chaturbhooj Moorarji and others, petitioners—Mirza, H. K., and Little, S. F. and N.

518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs. Mulloo Rajana—Jefferson, B. and D.

456-87—Mirza, H. K—Travade Gewrishunker Tribhowan vs. Lowar Cullian Purshotum.—Hore, C. and B.

461-87—H. Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sanjia vs. Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chalk, W. and S.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusjee Dustoor vs. Meherbai—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

449-87—In person—Bhaidas Cassidas vs. Joonus Haji Ahmed—Jefferson, B and D.

260-88—Hore, C and B—Tikaram Sitaram vs. Bainipursad Brijmohundas—Mirza, H K.

Long Causes.

59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard.

62-88—Mansuklal and D—Bapubhai Kukul vs. Chugan Walji and others—In person.

58-88—In person and H Bicknell—Babaji Amroota Roopner and others vs Bhimrao Bapooji Kulkurni—Balkrishna and D.

70-88—Little, S F and N—Trikumji Wellji vs Vajbai—Mansuklal and D.

71-88—Little, S F and N—Mithabai vs Moolbai and another—Macfarlane, E and H, and In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 28.

Burton, Captain, Bombay, R H A, from leave, from Japan.

Dennis, Lieutenant, Bombay, R H A, from leave, from Japan.

Hudson, Surgeon, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England.

LaTouche, Brigadier-General, Bombay, from duty, from Poona.

JULY 29.

Harrison, Lieut-Col, "The Buffs," to command 1st Battalion, from Dover.

Hall, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, off leave, from England.

Saunders, Surgeon, Bengal, on duty, from England.

Stewart, Colonel, 7th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Whylock, Lieutenant, 2nd Gloster Regiment, on duty, from Deolali.

Corbett, Major, Gloster Regiment, on leave, from England.

Muir, Captain, Comdg Viceroy's B G, from leave, from England.

Jackson, Lieutenant, A D C to G O C, at Burma, on duty, from England.

Petrie, Lieutenant, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.

Fenton, Captain, Bengal, Ordnance Department, from leave, from England.

JULY 30.

Barry, Captain, R A, on sick leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 29.

Muir, Captain, Bengal, to rejoin, to Dehra Dun.

La Touche, Br-General, on duty, to Poona.

JULY, 30.

Hudson, Surgeon, Bengal, to rejoin, to Jullunder.

Harkison, Lieutenant-Colonel, The Buff's, to join, to Ranikhet.

Dennis, Lieutenant, Bombay, R H A, to rejoin, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 31st July, 1888.

1. The monsoon drills will commence in the Town Hall on Wednesday 1st August, from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers commanding companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

2. There will be a meeting on 1st August at 5-30 p.m., at the Volunteer Club of all members who propose to compete at the forthcoming Presidency Rifle meeting.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

3. Members who have not the new forage caps are requested to obtain the same, as early as possible, from Messrs Watson and Co., of Church Gate Street.

By order,

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain & Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in packets and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 anna

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

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COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

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DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active médicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien. PARIS.—50, Boul. de Strasbourg LONDON:—76, New Bond Street

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TREACHER & COMP'S GOLD MEDAL AGENTS BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PARIS 1875

MEDAL LONDON 1873

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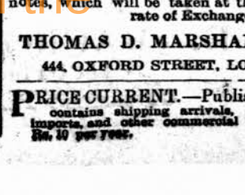

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Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Batent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots. } Superior in style and excellent in quality, 26s. Finest quality we can produce, 35s.

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ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
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Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,

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With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

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Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

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The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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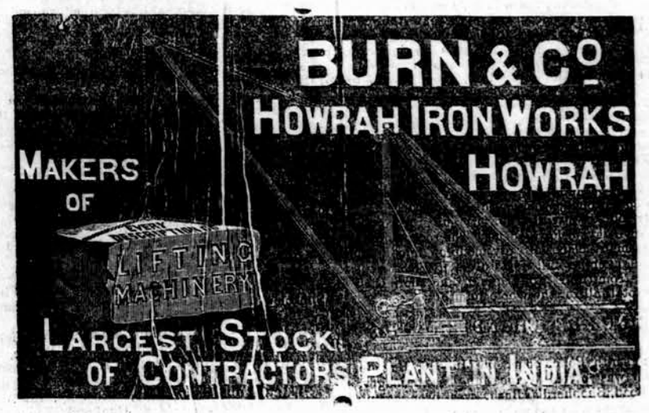

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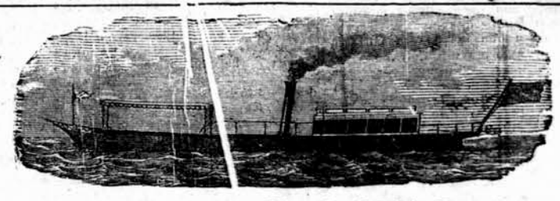

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This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

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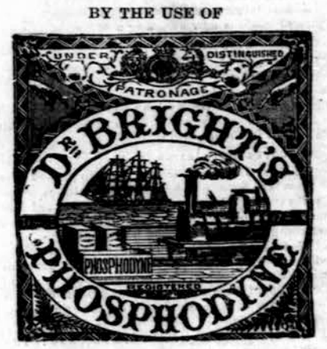

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